AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 4-8-0 per Bag of 120 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED "FOOD..... " 4-12-0
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES.

2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,455—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.I. EGYPT	7212	G. L. Langborne	11th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Tillard	18th "
M.I. CARTHAGE	6198	J. R. Leadon	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5327	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.I. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5327	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.I. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7212	G. L. Langborne	15th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6327	E. Crowe	29th "
M.I. EGYPT	7212	G. L. Langborne	5th April,
* ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.I. VICTORIA	6327	E. Crowe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5327	T. Leigh	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at this place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,313	1st March 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. SYRIA	.....	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	.....	4,402	16th April.
S. S. POSEIDON	.....	3,572	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-6	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothardt, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marcochino	3,812	3rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 9th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.

TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONGKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 8th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT

REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY the 16th Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, KARACHI, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

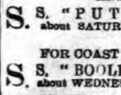
S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

FERRY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Ship.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. CURNOW, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for JAPAN direct on 12th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th January, 1902.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—Head Office, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—36, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN S.A.—78, Adderley Street.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 100, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY, No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLIOATE, LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

TYPES OF THE

INDIAN ARMY.

THE following form the Series of Coloured plates of THE INDIAN ARMY, published by the "Army and Navy Gazette":—

1. Forces of BENGAL I.
2. Forces of BENGAL II.
3. Punjab Frontier Force.
4. Forces of Madras.
5. Forces of Bombay.
6. Corps under the orders of the Government of India.
7. British Officers of Native Cavalry Regiments.
8. Jodhpur, Elephant Battery, etc.
9. Bikanir, Patiala, Hyderabad, Gwalior.
10. Kashmir, Sind, Mysore, Babnaghar.
11. Rampur, Bhopal, Nabha, Kapurthala.
12. The Army of Indore.

Send Money-order for 7s. 6d. for the series. Single plates 7½d.

"ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES,

3, York St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. ENGLAND, or may be obtained through Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla; THACKER, Bombay; and HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras and Bangalore.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BLOOD PILLS, warranted to cure all Disorders from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS COMPANY.

ACCURATE AND RELIABLE

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S

CELEBRATED

DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.

Large Stocks of the above are constantly on hand, and TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote Special Terms to large Buyers.

NEW PRICE-LISTS (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of

NEW GOODS

INVITED.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers FOR TERMS APPLY TO VINCENT AND COMPANY.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT, Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—Nervo-vital exhaustion and entire group of incapacitating conditions connected therewith and absolute and thorough restoration is guaranteed by my exclusive methods. Failure impossible. Also all Special Complaints. Thirty years' experience. Correspondence invited. Strictly confidential. Address J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILE Von MAYERHOFER, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs.	a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	2
do. do. do. on cut	1	3
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1	0
do. do. do. on cut	1	1
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb.	1	0
do. do. do. on cut	1	1
RASHERS OF BACON, per 1lb. tin	1	4
HAMS—		
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1	2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2	0
Cooked, in slices "	2	8

CHEESE—	Rs.	a.
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1	6
do. do. do. on cut "	1	8
CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin "	1	12
MENAUTA per tin "	1	4
CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1	0
GRUYERE, Real "	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0	14
AMERICAN "	0	12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0	12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.

Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

JUST UNPACKED
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
TOYS, DOLLS, &c., &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
LEATHER GOODS,
SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
JEWELLERY,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY,
CADBURY'S FANCY CHOCOLATE,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
SKIN HORSES, TRICYCLES,
HAM, BACON and CHEESE,
WINE and SPIRITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLAIN AND DECORATED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

PIANOFORTES.

THE following well-known models of Pianos, specially built for the climate of India, can be obtained on the system of combined hire and purchase known as the "Hire System" under which by the payment of a fixed amount per month slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four consecutive monthly payments as the case may be.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

	Cash.	12 Months Per Month.	24 Months. Per Month.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MARCKS and Co's Overstrung	650	69	32
MARCKS and Co's "	700	63-8	34-8
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Overstrung	780	71	38-12
BLUTHNER'S Verticol	985	89-8	48-4
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung	1,100	99-12	54
ERARD Overstrung	1 Metre	99-12	54
ERARD Overstrung Grand Upright	1,5 Metre	141-8	77

HORIZONTAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Standard Indian	1,300	109	59-4
BLUTHNER'S DRAWING Room Grand	1,700	154-8	84
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand	1,850	168	91-8
ERARD Overstrung Grand	2,100	190-12	103

Full DESCRIPTIVE LIST, Post Free, on application to the SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND MASONIC CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH,
AT 9-30 P.M.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE,
D.G.M. of Bombay, and G.M.A.S.F.I.,
IN AID OF MASONIC CHARITIES.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 1.
Plan of the Hall now open at SEYMOUR DOVE and Co., Music and Musical Instrument Dealers, Medows Street.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the exclusive privilege of the Manufacture of ARRACK for the Territories of Mysore inclusive of the Civil and Military Stations, Bangalore, for a period of 5 years from 1st July, 1902 to 30th June, 1907, will be received up to NOON MONDAY, the 10th February, 1902, by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

2. For the terms and conditions of the Contract, reference may be made to the Government Notification inviting Tenders for Manufacture of Arrack, published in the "Mysore Gazette," dated 12th December, 1901.

P. N. PURNAIYA,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
Bangalore, dated 27th December, 1901.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED, at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, for private view to Members and their friends at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 18th January, and the EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on 19th January, 1902.

The Conversazione (for Members and their friends) and the Distribution of Prizes will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1902, at 9 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN daily from 7-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKET 3 RUPEES.

THE NATURAL and ONLY GENUINE CARLSBAD SALT, in Crystal or Powder, is prepared from the water of the famous Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad. Largely prescribed in all Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Diabetes, Chronic Constipation, Gallstones, Gout, &c. To avoid artificial preparations, see that the wrapper bears the signature of the SOLE IMPORTERS, INGRAM and ROYLE Ltd., London. Of all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India,
STANLEY OAKES & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 13
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 20th January 1902, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and DRAWING MATERIALS during the year 1902-1903.

Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Rs. 10 (Ten) for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No notice will be taken of Tenders unless accompanied by samples of approved quality.

The usual deposit of Rs. (500) eight hundred for Stationery and Rs. (500) five hundred for Drawing Materials singly or paid into the Chief Accountant's office at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful tenderer will have to pay a fine therefor as per the conditions of the Contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the Contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th January 1902.

THE AURANGABAD S. & M. COMPANY LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED to No. 1237, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Victoria Buildings, and the services of Mr. Thakordas Jamnadas, the General Manager, have been dispensed with by the Company.

Consequent on removal of the registered office and dispensing with the services of Mr. Thakordas Jamnadas, one of the two partners of the Firm of promoters and Agents of the Company viz., Mr. M. S. DORAISWAMI IYER has resigned.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Managing Director.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1902.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

873, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FEVERS AND DIRE PLAGUE.

ARE CURED IN AN INCREDIBLY SHORT TIME BY THE

NEMESIS'
AGUE SPECIFIC.

Thousands of lives saved by this magic mixture. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle Re 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
178, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Hall Street, Chaukia Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pershabadees, Sofas, Easy Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate rates.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1900 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1900, respectively.
Share Lists and Tables of Exchange, &c.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the undermentioned High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Notes of the Bombay, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Weekly Reporter, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bengal Reports, Law Reports Indian Appeals, Bombay Law Reporter, Madras Weekly Notes, Madras Law Journal, Madras Jurist, Madras Decisions, Bombay Reports, Bombay Weekly Notes, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Law Reports, and Upper Burma Rulings.

The Cases are classified by the SUBDIVISIONS and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 50 volumes, with the utmost accuracy. It contains a table of cases digested, a table of statutes, a table of sections, and a complete index of all cases digested, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these cases.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post Rs. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCUS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRICKET AMONGST PARSEES, AND THE STRUGGLE: POLO vs. CRICKET.—Complete. Full of interesting information. Highly spoken of by the English Press. Ans. 10 at all Book-sellers.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL, will REOPEN, MONDAY, Jan. 13th.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand PRINTING DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, ROLLING MACHINE, THREAD SEWING MACHINE, ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINE, and other articles and Printing Presses.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Government Central Press, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN OATS.—Rs 9 per Bag of 180 lbs. or Rs. 8 per cwt.—THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES, No. 2 Argyle Road, Carnac Bridge, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—I/T. W. SMITH'S VALUABLE Furniture, Rees's Piano, etc., at Crawford Market Lines, opposite School of Art, TO BE SOLD on MONDAY, 13th Inst.

WANTED A SECOND-HAND TYPE-WRITER, by a good Maker. Must be in thorough working order. Offers to "B. B." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every Officer and professional man for whom Life Insurance has an interest should write to Mr. K. P. HENDERSON, C.S., retd., for his pamphlet (gratis). Hundreds are glad they did so. 28th Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pean Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES and Gentlemen are practically trained for business life and the recognised Examinations in Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand at the KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed. Situations given to Pupils when ready. Full particulars and Fees, and the highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

WE ARE GOING.—TO LET prices do most of the talking. The speech will prove interesting to those requiring Travelling requisites, Harness, Boots, Shoes, &c. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bunny Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Quite up to a most and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the H. M. S. Lighthouse, the G. I. P. Rly., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD,—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Robustly, the most nutritious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle. Rs. 2-4 per sheet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

REQUIRED, for a Ginning Factory in the Berars, a competent 3rd Class NATIVE ENGINEER, for night work. Apply to "No. 15 J.," care of this paper, enclosing copies of testimonials.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chaukia Street

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chaukia, No. 6.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Memorial tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "Lascelles" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 48 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A PINK GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 3-4-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. G. Bhatt, at Rs. 3-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKRI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kan, Jail Road, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 3-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the news and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Re. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 80 and Rs. 85. Optician, Pheasant, Intona, Aristona, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Piano, Orchestrion, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before demobilising. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette", Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Ready printed, Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.
PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.
IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.
LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blood Boils, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones, &
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health at ever I was in my life.

"Mr. George Price, 52, Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 20, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By all CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Maudarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Appolito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRUNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,000 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 300 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 3	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 2	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 7	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 7-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being that free of Premium before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.
MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

[illegible] for Kidney in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c. [illegible] to promptly assist the efficient working of life, and gradually to squeeze out [illegible] the loins, sacrum, or other organs, they are highly appreciated. Any Correct acidity of the stomach, as it promotes the functions of the kidneys. Do away [illegible] in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be [illegible] can arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been cast off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all Re-spectable Medicine Vendors in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Dr Roos' London" interwoven thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the vigour of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s. 6d. per bottle; Quar

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Drawings, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Clearance Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rate of Exchange, and advances in connection with the same registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MR. A. B. EASTON, having RETURNED to BOMBAY resumes charge of the PIANO-FORTE TUNING and REPAIR DEPARTMENT of our business.

SOUNDY AND Co., LTD.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW to be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th February, 1902. First entry CLOSES on 25th inst. Programme and all information may be obtained from the undersigned—

W. P. KOE, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secs. & Treas.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA & Co., beg to inform the public that they have taken over the STABLES occupied by ALI BIN AMIR, Nos. 26 and 28 Ripon Road, Byculla, and HEREBY intimate that Premises. They have received NEW HORSES and are expecting more every week and are prepared as hitherto to supply their constituents with every class of horses suitable for Racing, Polo Chargers, Hemonts, &c.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MIRZA & Co.,
Nos. 26 and 28, Ripon Road.

TAYLOR HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, POONA.

(SCHOOL RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY 1902.)

HEAD MASTER:—Mr. M. B. DUKOFF GORDON, late Head Master, Allahabad Government High School and formerly Principal, Bareilly College. Examiner, Punjab and Calcutta Universities.

Assisted by MR. A. S. OSBORNE, B.A. (Calcutta University) and a capable Staff.

TEACHES according to Government Standards up to Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

Boast situation in Poona; roads quiet; ground; domestic management is careful and liberal.

For particulars or a prospectus apply to HEAD MASTER or to

Rev. D. OSBORNE,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 3rd March, 1902, for the SUPPLY of about 6,000 TONS of RAILS, to be delivered by 31st March, 1903. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE OFFG. STOREKEEPER,
B. & N.-W. Ry.

Samastipur, 6th Jan. 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 192 of 1900.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI PATA.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
1. C. A. TURNER.
2. SHAMJIBHAI AKHAI and
3. AMICHAND PANALAL.....Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Undersigned Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & COMPANY, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by the Decree (as modified by the Order) made on the 6th day of January, 1902, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said Decree, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Skeator Road, near to the Grant Road Station, the undermentioned immoveable property:—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants above named in the following property, viz.:—that piece of land admeasuring 2250 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3555, new No. 3555/1 and Survey No. 193, New Survey No. 7035, together with the several tene ments or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality at Bombay under Ward No. 3563 (1) and Street No 8, Ward No 3563 (2) and Street No 8 A, Ward No. 3563 (3) and Street No 8 B, and Ward No 3563 (4) and Street No 8 C, and Ward No 3563 (5) and Street No 8 D, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Skeator Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the North by Skeator Road, on the East by the Central India Railway Station, on or towards the West by the property of Mancherji Hormasji Mancherji Hormasjeek, on or towards the South by the Skeator Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a public passage beyond which is the Green Bridge and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Undersigned at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1902.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Special Commissioners.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Re..... " 12,00,000
Un..... " 3,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5
" 1 Year	6 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila,
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Hongkong,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama
Galle (Consular),	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, grant Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Sighteenth Circle,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchwang.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

2½ per cent. Consols .....£93 3-8 = 1-4
4 per cent. Bonter .....£100 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .....£1 8 = "
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities.....£64 1-4 = 1-16 "
Bar Silver to London .....28 13-16 = plus 1-16
Do. New York.....58 1-8 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·13 1-2 = 1-2
Do. New York .....4·87 1-8 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills 3 = "
" Indian Bank Bills 1 3-8 " = "
Copper Braziers, £63.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Sales quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Sales nil. Imports 75,000 bales. Spot 4 15-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed firm.

Jan. Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept
4·27 4·25	4·26	4·26	4·23
4 " 4 "	4 "	4 "	4 "

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000 bales.
Do, last year	21,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 "
Do, to Continent	nil.
Mid-Uplands	8 3-13 plus 1-16
Futures, month of April	8·13 plus 11
Do. do. July	8·20 plus 12

Rapeseed, Brown, 38 1-2, Jan.-Feb. sellers, tone quiet.

Linseed 49 1-2, April-May sellers, tone firmer.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£33,000,000	Inc.	£1,100,000
Public Deposits	£10,400,000		unchanged
Other do.	£41,100,000	Dec.	£2,300,000
Other Securities	£27,200,000	Dec.	£13,900,000
Notes and Gold	£21,600,000	Inc.	£1,500,000

The Bank's reserve is 33 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 9th January, 1902:—

Cotton	12,152 bales.
Wheat	15,042 cwts.
Linseed	1,680 "
Rapeseed	11,930 "
Gingelly seed	17,751 "
Poppy seed	nil
Groundnuts	2,240 "
Castorseed	6,755 "
Rice	13,772 "
Myrabolams	15,741 "
Cottonseed	21,507 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

THE trade of the port during the past week has been fae from brisk. We bear continued complaints of a scarcity of orders coming from Europe, for our articles of export, both for early and later shipments. There is a fairly large trade passing with China and Japan, both in raw cotton and in yarns, and large shipments continue to be made to those countries. There has been a slight decline in the price of cotton since last mail left. The enquiry from shippers has fallen off to a considerable extent and the daily turn-over at Colaba has consequently been very much reduced. At the same time there is a fair amount of business passing quietly, which is not reported. Arrivals continue on a large scale and stocks in Bombay are increasing. There has been some rain in the cotton-producing districts, especially in Broach and in Khandeish. This should cause a deterioration in quality, but may increase the later out-turn. The receipts at the American ports continue large in comparison with last year. There has been a decline of about 1-8th in spot, but for futures the price is fluctuating and the tone of the market is unsettled. It seems evident that the trade has not yet made up its mind with regard to the result of the crop.

The seeds markets generally have been quiet during the week. Shipments of Gingelly seed continue to be made on a free scale. Receipts are also large, and prices remain steady. Cottonseed has declined somewhat in value, owing to the higher rates of freight now current. Shipments of this article are very large. During the month of December the actual exports from Bombay, not including the quantity afloat in harbour the last day of the month, amounted to 212,000 cwts. or 16,300 shipping tons, and from the beginning of the year up to date of writing, the exports amount to 8,767 tons. It seems astonishing that such an important article of agricultural produce is not made use of in this country. We understand that a very large proportion of forward freight engagements made during the past few months are on account of shipments of Cottonseed to England and the Continent. There has been further news of rain in the Punjab, where it was so urgently needed, and this will doubtless cause an improvement in the reports from those districts. We hear of little enquiry for Rapeseed either for ready or forward shipment, the late demand having apparently been filled up. Linseed continues steady and a slight decline in the price of the new crop brought out a renewed enquiry from shippers. The market seems very nervous. A fair enquiry for ground-nuts has lately sprung up and with more disposition on the part of dealers to make sales, a good business would result at about current prices. Wheat, as an article of export, is entirely neglected, and receipts in Bombay are only for local consumption.

There has been a renewed demand for money during the past week. The large receipts of Cotton in Bombay have to be financed and money is going up-country. The Presidency Banks, both in Bombay and Calcutta, have raised the Bank rate to six per cent. per annum since last mail left. There is a good enquiry locally for short fixed deposits and 5 1-2 per cent. has been paid for two and three months. The Council Bills sold on Wednesday was very large, the total applications amounting to 2,295 lakhs. The result of the allotments was that 60 lakhs were taken in bills at Is. 4 1-32d. and 10 lakhs extras were placed on the same day at Is. 4 1-16d. for 3 lakhs bills, and Is. 4 1-16d. to Is. 4 3-32d. for 7 lakhs transfers. The Exchange market has been firm throughout the week. Bank paper was sold on Thursday at Is. 4 1-16d. for T. T. and Is. 4 3-32d. for Demand delivery this mail. Mercantile paper was very scarce in the early part of the week, but with the strong allotment of Councils and the rise in the Bank rates, a fair amount was placed on Thursday morning on the basis of Is. 4 1-4d. for three months sight credits. Private wire at Is. 4 1-16d. and private demand at Is. 4 3-32d. was placed early in the week, but the rates at the close are 1-32d. higher. Forward rates for Exchange are comparatively easy and there are good buyers of T. T. May at Is. 4 5-32d. without finding sellers. There has been a fair business passing for China and Japan during the week, the shipments Eastward being on a large scale. Monday was the Government Paper settlement day when upwards of one crore of paper changed hands. The price had ranged between about 94-12 and 96-2 from the time of the opening, to the final close of the settlement. The big operator is reported to have cleared out of all his stock. The very large amount of option business, which is transacted in our local market, brings the operations up to an enormous scale, and the comparatively slight fluctuations which took place on the settlement day approached may be taken as a sign of the very steady feeling in the market. It is confidently anticipated that no new rupee loan will be provided for in the next budget, and later on, when the money market eases off a strong bull feeling will probably set in.

In Imports there is little change to record in the Piece Goods market. The tone is steady but forward business is checked as dealers are unwilling to place orders at current prices in Manchester. There has been a further decline in Copper and Yellow metal on the other side, and locally also prices have given way. Until there is some signs of a settlement between the competing parties in America, it is hopeless to expect a revival of the demand in Bombay.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been firm since last mail left. Early in the week the bazaar brought a considerable amount of Bank demanded at 1s. 4 1-16d. for January into February delivery. Mercantile paper was scarce and few bills were placed. On Thursday a considerable amount of Bank Demand for ready delivery was sold at Is. 4 3-32d. and Bank T. T. was given at Is. 4 1-16d. for January. A fair amount of mercantile bills came out at Is. 4 1-4d. for one month's delivery. To-day the market is steady. Bank T. T. and Demand is quoted Is. 4 1-16d. and three months sight credits at Is. 4 9 32d., and we hear of little going on at these rates. For forward delivery we quote Bank T. T. Is. 4 1-32d. February, Is. 4d. March, Is. 3 31-32d. April and Is. 3 15-16d. May-June. For 3 months sight credits we quote Is. 4 1-4d. 15th. February-March, Is. 4 7-32d. April. The China exchange has fluctuated during the week following the quotations for silver, and Japan exchange has been fairly steady at 148 1-2 for 30 days sight.

The following are the closing quotations for ready

Bank T. T.	Is 4 1-16d
Do. Demand	Is 4 1-16d
3 months' sight credits	Is 4 9-32d
Do. Francs	170 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	153 1-2
Do, Shanghai	155
Do, Japan	148 1-2

The Mail of 27th December, arrived to-day, brings silver to Bombay £90,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs 2780
Bombay	" 15 90
Madras	" 9 30 = 49 00 Lakhs.

The Mail of 3rd January, due in Bombay about the 17th instant, brings silver to Bombay £81,000 and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs 27 40
Bombay	" 15 50
Madras	" 9 60 = 52 50 lakhs.

The Mail of 10th January, due in Bombay about the 24th instant, brings silver to Bombay £250,000 and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs 33 70.
Bombay	" 17 30.
Madras	" 13 00 = 63 00 lakhs.

The Bank of Bombay's weekly statement, dated 9th instant, shows an increase of 37·75 lakhs in the Trade Demand. Other Deposits have risen 18·37 lakhs and credits undrawn went up 1·37 lakhs. Credits on Securities increased 4·51 lakhs, Loans on ditto decreased 10·33 lakhs, and Bills discounted and purchased increased 16·02 lakhs, Public Deposits were Rs. 19,000 up and the cash balance was 25·59 lakhs down. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated 9th instant, shows an increase in trade demand of 8·75 lakhs. Cash at Head Office increased 3·75 lakhs and at Branches decreased 39·25 lakhs. Government balances were 19·50 lakhs down and Banks investments 7·50 lakhs down. Both Presidency Banks raised their rate of interest 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum on Thursday. The money market has again hardened during the past week, and short fixed deposits are now quoted 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for two and three months.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was a very large settlement on Monday last, and the surplus was carried over in the usual manner by banks and bodies. The tone of the market has since been quiet but steady, and operations for the next settlement, which falls due on the 3rd February, have not yet been resumed on a large scale. The bitter demand for money has not had a depressing effect on Rupee Paper, as the present stock is held in strong hands. The price during the week has varied between 96-3 and 96-15 for the 3rd February settlement, the rate for cash being one to two annas lower. At the close the tone is steady. We quote

95-13 Cash.
95-15 3rd February settlement.

The following are closing quotations:—

Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent repayable 1931			Rs.	103-4
Do,	4	do.	do. 1923	" 99-8
Bombay Municipal debentures	4	do.	do. 1938	" 97-4
Do	4	do.	do. 1923	" 99-12
Bombay Improvement Trust	4	do.	do. 1900	" 99-8

SHARES.

The market is improving. The Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1252 1-2 during the whole week, while commercials are quiet at 50. In Mill shares Petits have ruled between 1540 and 1505 and closed at Rs. 1520. Centrals are quiet at 1515 and Swadeshis have improved to 560. Colaba Land and Mill shares are unchanged at 405. Chinas, Currimbhais, Davids and Standards are unchanged at Rs. 410, 470, 220, and 185, respectively. Kohinoor Mill shares are in demand at 275. In Press shares there are sellers of Mofussils at 407 1-2 and Berars at 537 1-2. Indians are unchanged at 142 1-2. In miscellaneous list Badhams have changed hands at 155, and Bombay Ice at Rs. 53, while Bombay Fire are quiet at 100. Tramways are unchanged at 435, Presidents have improved to 780. Kemps are steady at 305. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej are quoted 550 and Tapties are steady at 380.

BULLION.

There was a fair inquiry for silver in the early part of the week, but the demand has since fall on off, and the tone at the close is quiet. In gold we hear of little business passing.

COALS.

In English Coal some business is reported. Powells Cardiff at Rs. 18 and Davison's West Hartly at Rs. 16, February-March shipments. In Bengal coal small resales of Desherjee were effected at Rs. 14-2 ready and of Jardin's Navigation ready resales have transpired at Rs. 12-10 and Rs. 12-12. In Japan coal about 8,000 tons, imported last October, are reported to have been sold ex Binder at Rs. 6-8.

METALS.

In copper and yellow metal no business is reported during the week. The continued decline at home has caused a slump in local prices which have fallen considerably. Such very low rates were not anticipated, and until a steadier tone is apparent on the other side forward business is absolutely impossible. The iron market is steadier. Business has been done in galvanized corrugated sheets at £11-8 to £11-10 ex Binder. Spelter is dull and prices are falling owing to heavy stocks and small demand.

PIECE-GOODS.

The market is much the same as last reported, deliveries are fairly good and prices generally remain unchanged. In grays there is a fair demand, particularly for 38in. and 45 in. Grey Shirtings. Grey Mulls and Jaconets are not much inquired for. There is a fair enquiry for White Nainsooks, chiefly in 16 x 13 to 15 for early shipment. White Mulls and Jaconets are also in fair demand, but prices are unchanged. Prints and Fancies are also well enquired for, and steady lines are being placed by firms. On the whole there is a better tone in the market, but prices not having yet come up to the level of Manchester quotations, forward purchases are still on a small scale.

YARNS.

ENGLISH YARNS.—Prices are steady and demand fair.

LOCAL YARNS.—Owing to unfavorable reports of crops in China a good demand has set in for such qualities as are consumed in that market. Sellers are holding out for higher prices and have succeeded in raising some by 1-32 of an anna. For other qualities also there is a fair enquiry and prices are steady.

FREIGHT.

This market has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week. There has been but little enquiry from shippers, but engagements are reported to have been made by speculators filling up their previous sales. Some rates have been done during the week for sundry ports. Have at 15s. to 15s. 6d., Hansa line at 16s., Antwerp at 15s. 3d., Hull and Dunkirk at 15s., 31st January shipment. Business has been done for Hull, February loading, at 15s. 6d., and for Antwerp in the s. s. "Dromonby" at 15s. ready. Cotton has been booked at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. according to ports required. The fixtures for the week include the s. s. Burma at 15s. 9d. one p. p. January, the s. s. "Kilda" at 14s. 9d. one p. p. January, the s. s. Crown of Aragon and Cleverdon for Japan at 14s. January. The s. s. Kilbridi is reported fixed from Rangoon to Bombay at Rs. 6 per ton, February loading.

SEEDS.

The tone of the market generally has been quiet since last mail left. A fair business is passing daily in Gingelly seed at current quotations, and there is little change to report in prices during the week. Linseed has also been in fair demand. Stocks are reduced and there is little doing in the old crop, but for the new crop a fair enquiry exists. Rapeseed and Poppyseed have been more or less neglected. There is a good enquiry for Groundnuts, early delivery. Castorseed is quiet at previous rates.

	Ready	April-May
Linseed Bold	R·9-9 9-10	Rs 8 9
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs 6-8	6-7
Do " Delhi ...	" 6-12	6-10
Do Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 7-5	7-9
Do Yellow Gaserat ...	" 8-11	8-4
Poppyseed	29-30 1-2	30
Castorseed	Rs 11-2	11-4
Cottonseed	" 44 1-2	44 1-2
Gingelly seed 15 per cent mixed	42 3-4	43 3-4
Do 35 per cent mixed	41 3-4	43 1-4
Do 50 per cent mixed	41 42 1-2	
Groundnuts	37	

COTTON.

There have been some fluctuations in prices here during the week owing to the heavy receipts both in Bombay and at the American ports. Prices declined some three to four rupees per candy, but at the close the market is again firmer and Saw rates are advancing. The leading feature is the steadiness of rates in the up-country markets. There has again been a fair enquiry for Japan and China, and considerable shipments are in progress against previous sales, and also on Consignment for spot sale there. From Europe the demand is still feeble with orders few and far between, and, generally speaking, below the rates that China and Japan are prepared to pay. The local Mills are daily in the market and are purchasing in moderate quantities against their requirements. Broach cotton has commenced to arrive. The class is satisfactory, but the staple is not up to last year's crop. The rain that has fallen there this week may however, cause improvement in this respect.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	157	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	168	162	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	169	163	...	"
Belati, M.-G.	182,	176	...	"
Khandeish, M.-G.....	...	172	...	"
Dhamangaun and Poolgaum	184	178	...	"
Jalgaum M.-G....	...	174	...	"
Akola do.				
Khamgaum do.	184	178	...	"
Karanja do.				
Oomra Good staple...	191	185	...	"
Broach M.-G.	205	...	204	15-25 March
Do. do. ...	205	...	...	Jan. Feb.
Bhownagar (H.G.) ...	...	...	179	15-25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	190	do.
Westerns ...	...	...	182	do.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week.....	96,817
Receipts from 1st Oct to 1st Jan.....	533,024
Shipments for the week, to Europe... ...	16,318
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	13,311
Total.....	29,629
Shipments from 1st October to 1st Jan.:—	
Europe	58,932
Japan	108,478
China.....	37,193
Coast Ports	3,174
Total.....	207,777
Afloat in Harbour for Europe.....	12 348
China, Japan and Coast Ports	24,714

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds:—

Cotton	94,654 Bales.
Wheat	62·922 cwts.
Linseed	12,370 "
Rapeseed	23,443 "
Gingelly seed	13,924 "
Poppyseed	1,380 "
Groundnuts	7,682 "
Castorseed	27,763 "
Rice	127,393 "
Myrabolams	50,089 "
Cottonseed	93,620 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets 5h. 40m. High water, 0-17m., 0-5s. Low water, 6-19m., 5-51s.
Bombay Extra races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. V. Artillery parade.
Football Match on the Cooperage at 4-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 0-44m., 0-40s. Low water, 6-50m., 0-24s.
Bombay Hunt, Sanhar Hill.
Dr. Tata's lecture on Mesmerism, Theosophical Society, 6 p.m.

FOOTBALL.—To-day a match will be played on the Cooperage between the Madras Telegraph Football Club and the Bombay Telegraph Club. The kick off will be at 4-30 p.m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members must at the Victoria Terminus to start by 5-30 a. m. train to-morrow to Thana, to return on bike to Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,210, the daily average being 171. The total of new patients was 834.

RECEPTION AT THE DABUL CHURCH.—To-day, at 7 p.m., a solemn reception will be given to the new Bishop of Damaun at the Dabul Church. His Lordship will also attend a High Mass on Sunday, the 12th instant in the same Church.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. R. Tata in English at the Theosophical Society, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Hypnotism and Mesmerism: their potency in curing diseases and their importance to the medical profession." The lecture will treat of interesting cases of diseases treated by Dr. Tata by means of hypnotism.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Strangman Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan again placed Cahoto Kasam, a Mahomedan, for administering chloroform to a woman named Fatmabai and stealing her ornaments valued at Rs. 54. Facts of the case has already been reported. After recording some further evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to the ensuing criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chubbildass, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jetachund Teckchund, a Marwari, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 500, belonging to Oddoordam Sobraj, a shroff. Complainant, is a cashier, and yesterday afternoon gave accused Rs. 1,100 to be paid to two merchants. Some time afterwards accused left, and on making up accounts it was found that he had not the remaining Rs. 500 with him. He returned greatly perturbed and mentioned his supposed loss to complainant who made it his business to go to and report the matter to the police. The police came on the scene, and on a search being made in the shop, the Rs. 500 in currency notes were found under a book in the cupboard. The Magistrate remarked that complainant had acted precipitately in reporting the loss to the police without making any search. His action had led to the arrest of the accused. Accused was discharged and was awarded Rs. 50 as compensation, in which complainant was mulcted for orlogting a frivolous and vexatious charge.

MEETING AT KADOD.—On Monday the 6th inst., writes a Kadod correspondent, a large public meeting was held, under the presidency of Dr. Bhagwandasji, Patel, to express deep regret on the death of Mr. Dalsukhram Nathuram Vyas, a citizen of Kadod and Sub-Assistant Collector, and to send a letter of condolence and consolation to his family. Mr. Amarsh and P. Parmar of Bombay, on hearing of the deceased's illness, went to Dondaicha and brought him to Surat at his (Parmars house) for medical treatment. After five days' illness, he died on the 4th instant, leaving 3 sons, a widow, 3 daughters, a mother and others in sorrow. Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar, who had been a friend of the deceased since he was 12 years of age, described friendship with deceased, founded on worth is described by Mr. Herbert Spencer as test of friendship, adversities and mutual assistance. He described the deceased's good qualities, which had made him numerous friends and had pleased all his superiors for over 20 years. He was noted for his integrity, forbearance, gratitude, goodness, perfect honesty, chastity of conduct, fondness of religious study, his readiness to assist others, and other qualities. A letter of condolence was sent to the deceased family, and a vote of thanks to the President and to Mr. A. P. Parmar terminated the proceedings.

MURDER OF A SCHOOL BOY.

MR. S. PADAMJEE, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in November last, convicted Rama bin Dauli of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal from the decision was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.

The accused, aged 19 years, was charged with the murder of Patlo, daughter of Dada, about eleven years old, the son of the complainant, Bhujabal. The story for the prosecution was that the accused followed Patlo on the 2nd September last on his return from the bazar, and at about 9 a.m., and hitting him from behind with a stone on the head, deliberately and with full knowledge brought about the murder. There was no direct evidence about the murder except the accused's confession, but which no reliance could be placed in the Court, he retracted it, pleading he was on both occasions suffering from fever and cold, and did not know what he stated, that such details as the accused gave could have given under the influence of fever was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, beyond common-sense. He saw no reason to disbelieve the confession, which in itself he held to be enough to warrant conviction, and there was evidence to prove that what he stated was quite true. The deceased's brother deposed that accused came that morning and asked where Patlo was; and his evidence in relation to which the deceased had gone. The accused then followed the deceased. The confession stated that accused, after killing the corpse, was moving on when he met a man, seeing whom he ran away. The man to discover the corpse was Ningappa, who said he came to his field about noon that day, and on his way, seeing the corpse, spoke about it to some boys, who said they saw a man hurriedly run away from that side. Ningappa reported the matter to the patel that night when he went home, and the corpse was removed the next day from a heap of about thirty stones in a field. There were no signs of a struggle, for, according to the evidence, the accused was taken quite unaware from the back. Accused in his confession related how he went from behind the heap of stones, one in each hand, and struck deceased with them on the head and ear from the back. The Civil Surgeon attributed the death to the fracture of the skull and injury to the brain, resulting from the fracture caused by a blow from behind the right ear reaching the bone. This was the fatal blow, and this showed how it was caused from the back. The Sessions Judge said the confession made one's blood boil to see that such cruelty could be found in the heart of a young man of about seventeen. It stated how, on receiving the first two blows almost simultaneously from the two stones which the deceased had in his hands, the deceased fell down and tried to get up, but accused took up a third stone and gave him a blow with it below the left ear. Not satisfied with it, he took a fourth stone and hit deceased on the back; and then dragged the body by the feet to a hollow, and there covered it with stones. Differing from the assessors the Sessions Judge convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life, simply on account of his youth.

There looking on looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th January.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range to-day (Saturday) from 3-30 p.m.
2. The Squadron will parade for drill on the Church Gate sands on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Marching order, Puttee Gaiters.
3. Members not in possession of haversacks, water bottles, and canvas ration bags are requested to apply at once to Sergeant Instructor for the same.

By Order
T. W. COFFE, Capt.
Commanding Lieut. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January 1902.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder today at 4 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress—Drill order with great coat. Puttees to be worn.
No. 1 Sub-division of A and B Batteries detailed for fire relief.
2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club on Monday next, the 13th inst. at 9-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.
3. The following promotion an appointment has been ordered in No. 2 Company:—Sergt. A. L. Rhoenis to be Qr.-Master Sergt from this date.
4. The following members have qualified as Gun Layers Sergt J Long:—Br. E. E. Tooth and Br. G. Murray.
5. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gunner O. S. Pipar.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade this afternoon.
2. The Rifle Range at Castle will be reserved for Class Firing for all Members of the Corps this afternoon, from 1-30 p.m. The Commandant hopes that all Members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing will take advantage of this opportunity of doing so.
3. The Meeting of the Regimental Committee convened for the 14th instant has been postponed.
4. A, B, and C Companies will parade on Thursday the 16th instant at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 8 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Plain Cloth.
The Officer's Commanding B Company will provide refreshments or Letters A, B and C Companies.
5. The Company will parade on Tuesday the 14th inst at the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road, at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Plain Clothes.
6. F and G Companies will parade on Monday next the 13th instant at St Mary's

INDO-BRITISH CONCERT.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, 14th JANUARY, at 8-30 p. m.

PROGRAMME.

1 Selection ... "Les Pecheurs des Perles"—Bizet.
H. E. The Governor's Band.
2 Song ... "Par dieux!" ... Lotti.
Madame DURAN.
3 Violin Solo .. "Reverie" ... Charles Dancla'
Miss RICHENDS.
4 Song ... "Lascia ch'io Pianga" ... Handel.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5 Piano Solo .. "Etude" ... No. 3 Op. 25.
Chopin.
Miss MUIR-MACKENZIE.
6 Vocal Trio .. "Nature is Love" ... Tschaikowsky.
Miss PROCTER, MESDAMES DURAN & MACBETH.
Accompanied by Miss STANLEY SMITH.
7 Piccolo Solo .. "Lolanta du Bois" ... Thiere.
8 Song ... "Il Bacio" ... Arditi.
Miss PROCTER.
9 Violin Solo .. "Dominos in Rondo" ... Bliss.
Miss F. MUIR MACKENZIE.
10 Song ... "Spring and Winter" ... Lord Henry Somerset.
Mr. MEDLEY.
11 ... "Airs de Ballet" ... Gaune.
H. E. The Governor's Band.

Tickets at BOUNDY & Co., and at the ARMY & NAVY STORES.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Playing, Shooting, &c., &c.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID ... £3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
For twelve or twenty-four months
On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS,
Tone and touch restored.
Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE.
Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the latest Models.
Heard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LYONS—January 2, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Major R W S Lyons, I M S, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TUCKETT—January 9, at 2, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, the wife of Percival F Tuckett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN—EVERETT—December 21, at St George's Chapel, Albemarle Street, C Cunliffe-Owen, Major Royal Field Art, to Hilda, daughter of Mrs S Everett.

HANMER—LOVETT—December 17, at Whittington (Salop), G Hanmer, Captain, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of Rear-Admiral Hanmer, to Ethel Elizabeth, daughter of Col T H Lovett.

DEATHS.

BROOK—December 18, at West Cliff Road, Ramsgate, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of the late Col Brook, Madras Native Inf, aged 69.

DUGAT—December 18, at Cheltenham, Sarah Ann, widow of Lieut C D Dugat, late 12th Bengal Native Inf, and daughter of the late A Green of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, aged 8[illegible].

KEMP'S LIST.

—P. V. I.—
PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
A NERVINE TONIC.

THIS wonderful medicine restores nervous waste, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves." An excellent stimulant taking the place of the insidious "Peg"; as a tonic to the convalescent, it is unrivalled. It contains very powerful Nerve Foods, such as Phosporus, Damiana, Coca, &c., combined in such a manner as to form an Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

579-99—Thakurdas and Co.—Peerbhoy Cassum vs. Salley Mahomed Nathoo and others.—Captain and V., and M H Khan—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

673-00—Captain and V—Mulla Mahomed Peerbar and others vs Khatijabai widow and others F P Favri and Captain and V and Payne G S and M—Part heard. (Not to be called on).

588-99—In person—Sharam'a Limbajee vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B and N.

Cose urcial Causes.

710-00—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and others vs Balchand Kanitam—Mayhew J and M.

773-00—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and another vs Poonjia Jairam and others—Smitham B and N.

Long Causes.

822-01—Payne G S and M—George Arnold Charpie and others vs Fakirchi Sahiba—Dickhit and D.

651-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Habib Haji Moosa vs Cassum Hasibhai and others—Little and Co and Mulla and M.

222-01—Craigie L and G—Tao Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Rajee Sabjo Sidick and others—Thakoredas and Co.

280-01—Craigie L and G—Tao Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Dowsibhoy Furdunjee Gazdar—Unwalla and P.

161-01—Payne G S and M—Jawarbai Widow and others vs Kalla Bhoora and others—Thakoredas and Co.

522-01—Wadia and G—Jafferjee Adamjee K vs Bai Javerbai and others—Payne G S and M.

373-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M.

203-01—Shamrao and M—Waman'o shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Jarlishand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.

229-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Bai oo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motashoy.

253-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Keshar Vahoo and another vs Rajchandas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ART JEWELLERS
AND
SILVERSMITHS
By Appointment.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GOLD AND SILVER
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES.

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WHAT

IS

PIANOS

BY

ALL THE LEADING MAKERS,

Special terms for Cash

or

Monthly Payments.

LALIMLI

?

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

COMFORTABLE SUITS

FOR DAY WEAR.

FLEMISH HOLLAND COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 15.

SOFT LUSTRE SILK COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 28.

STOUT CHINA SILK COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 32.

WASHING TROPICAL TWEED COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 15.

Asquith & Lord.

OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, fractionally ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Cheapside Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & Co., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Quilo, 2,152 tons, Captain S Shott or, will sail to-day, for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,872 tons, Captain A C Fagan, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Matia, 2,433 tons, Captain A Arabar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, 19th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3,633 tons, Captain J J Leftwich, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo and 2,[illegible] Mier as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,252 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, with a general cargo and 34 deck passenger.

THE steamer Kt. Templar, 2,767 tons, Captain C N Finnis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 31st December, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M M & Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 758 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Banjee and family, Mr A A Colley, Miss Thoro, Mrs W H Barrell, Mr Gillard, Mr Roger Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mr and Mrs Pochajee, Mr Kanajarei, Mrs Panckie and 80 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 10.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD,

H M S Assaye ..... Lambert ..... Torpedo G'boat
a Torpedo Boat No 100... Lt Comdr J C S
Hughes, R N ..... ---
a Do No 102.. Lt Oundle, W R G
Petre, R N ..... ---
a Do No 103.. Lt Comdr W F Koe,
R N ..... ---
Mayo ..... Vale ..... Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia ..... Turret-ship
4 Torpedo Boats ..... ---
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Iphigenia		de Horsey			Royal Navy
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Magdala		Howell, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Nurani	924	Saadiadeb			T Morrison & Co
Ballarat	3260	Peters	China		P & O Co
Noakoping (bque)	583	Mattson			Owen & Okell
Carthage	2603	London			P & O S N Co
Flor de Mar (schr)	231	Necodia			
Megna	765	Williams			M M & Co
Booldana	2144		Calcutta		M M & Co
Dalgonda	2450	Hirst			M M & Co
Union	830	Torjonsen			R S & Co
Burma	1974	Valentine			Standard & Co
Dido	2127	Pickford			M M & Co
Lodovica	2236	Bortulich			W & A G & Co
Ukbla	3426	Kendall			M M & Co
Egypt	4178	Langborne	London		T I P & O Co
Rajpootana	313	Robinson			M M & Co
Bunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Davidson			B & P S N Co
Ula	3426	Collins			M M & Co
Crescent	1[illegible]	Raffin			M H Cassum
Georgian Prince	2078	Flatt			E Latham & Co
Orria	3325	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Assyria	969	Skinner			M M & Co
Kt Templar	2767	Finnis			T M & Co
Matia	2[illegible]3	Arabar			W & A G & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Raffin			S & P S N Co
Caledonia		Gordon			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Dromonby	2333	McCulloch			J M & Co
C	Morocco	2170	Bezhall			J F M & Co
D	Clan Sinclair	1872	Fagan	Antwerp	10	F M & Co
F	Gairloch	2141	Craig	Japan	20	W & A G & Co
H	Hamilton	1622	Galley	Antwerp	19	Bombay Co
K	Bombay	2019	Monat	Hull	17	J M & Co
N	Somali	1923	Bir h	Zanzibar	20	Strachan
Q	Bahadur	812	Fulmer	Karachi	11	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1	Maritta	1821	Pooley	Dunkirk		J Eschiri
2	Ismail Mare	3393	Curmow	Japan	18	N Y Kantha
3	H Ha allman	3[illegible]	Spencer	Spain	15	U B Bajdoo
5	Chusan	2812	Daniel	China		P & O Co
6	Neotic	3155	Stonic	Marseilles	14	W & A G & Co
7	Quilo	2151	Shottor	Kobe	12	T M & Co
8	Clio	2247	Hogg	Marseilles	14	A L S N Co
10	Oriental	3805	Tillard	Aden		P & O Co
15	Afghan	1439	Dafor	Mauritius	15	R C Jooman

MERRYWETHER'S DRY DOCK.

Bormida ..... 1169 Costa ... Hongkong ..... 17 I C Boggiano

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Kt. Templar s	Finnis	Calcutta, D c 31
	Matia s	Arabar	Barry, Dec 19
	Mohammadi s	Raffin	Aden
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Bernard s	Hoe	Rangoon
	Ayrtonn s	Bradford	Dunkirk, &c
	Rajah s	Letwich	Rangoon, &c
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Quilo, Shotton, for China, &c.
" Clan Sinclair, Fagan, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trentham Hall, for Antwerp
" Mohammadi, for Jeddah,
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
" Ida, for Calcutta.
Schooner Flor de Mar, for Ibhumbaze.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Arrived from
Dec. 31 Florian	Calcutta
28 Vardagna	Calcutta
Jan. 4 Baron Cawdor	Calcutta
Clydesdale	Negapatam
7 Zanzibi	Singapore
8 Flax	Bangkok
Ellora	Bombay

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7—Steamers Mussian, Ismailia, Mia and a steamer.

DAILY IMPORTS—JANUARY 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Mackinnon s—72 cases ginger wine Jamsetjee Framjee 35 cas s soap, T Stamsoodin 18 bales paper, J Dickinson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 cases al and 6 cases wine D Cowasjee; 120 cases provision &c., Gowasjee Dadaboy; 31 cases portwine and 12 cases medicine, D Dadaboy; 17 cases still wine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 40 cases ale, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—25 cas s cheese, D Dadaboy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesbergh s—10 drums rectified spirit and 135 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.

Rudelsburg s—1 puncheon rum H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Peninsular s—19 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co; 35 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

Edita (ital s—19 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Arabia s—8 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM MULE.

Cartridge s—5 cases whiskey, H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM MALTA.

Morocco s—100 crates soda, water bottles, Banga and Co; 16 bales paper, J Dickinson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—40 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Lord Kelvin s—40 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Caledonia s—10 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Egypt s—5 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Persia s—15 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Peninsular s—20 cases claret, J Framjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudelshurg—97 cases window glass, H Allibhoy.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1-2 ADVERTISEMENTS.
2 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
3 THE WEEK.
3 The Famine—Press Copyright in Kathiawar—The Bombay Services—"Muddled Oats and Flannelled Fools."—Bombay City Improvement Trust—Piracy on the West River—Departure of the R. I. M. S. Mayo.
6 SPORTING NEWS: The Sporting Books of 1901—The Aligarh College Cricket Team—Bombay Horse and Dog Show—The Calcutta Paper-Chase.
7 Bombay Extra Races—Tolygunge Steeple-Chases—Bombay Hunt—The European Found Impaled.
8 The Panna Commission.
9 The Missing Poona Student—Unveiling of a Portrait—The Operations Against the Mahsuds—Sir M. Bhownagree—Fancy Dress Costumes for Sale.
10 Indian Crop Prospects—The Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Marine Court of Inquiry.
11 Notes from Nagpore—The Horse and Mule Breeding Commission—The Bishop of Chota Nagpur—The Attack upon Soldiers at Allahabad—A European Impaled—Death of a Catholic Bishop—Ahmedabad Notes—Consecration of a tower of Silence at Oorsad—Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
12 The Situation at Kuweit—Pensioners' Fete at the Town Hall—Distinguished Visitors at Lucknow—The Indian Social Conference.
13 Carbonic Acid in Holds of Vessels—Mr. Caldwell M. P. and the P. and O. Company—Notes from Goa—Arrival of the new Bishop of Damaun—Death of Mr. H. B. Thurburn—Salara Stone—Execution in the Common Jail—Death of Mr. Broughton—The Industrial Development of India—Disputed Claim to Ornaments—Great Fire in Calcutta.
14 Affairs in Afghanistan—Claims for Damages against the G. I. P. Railway Co—Alleged Defamation of an Attorney's Clerk—Presidency Plague Returns—Cycling Accident at Bangalore—The Operations in Waziristan—The Poona Bigamy Case—Wreck of a Yatch.
15 Indian Cable Rates—A Bombay Merchant's Strange Disappearance—The Bishop of Damaun at the Cathedral, Mazagon—From the Frontier Hospital—Locomotives on Indian Railways—Rajput Gathering at Lucknow—Affairs in the Philippines—Calcutta Port Trust—Recovery of Mr. Macleod's Remains—Reply to Mr. Lyall's Memorial.
16 Bombay Mortuary Returns for the Fourth Quarter of 1901—Prosecution Under the Indian Factory Act—Instructors for Mounted Infantry—Arrests on Ex Parte Decree—Hindu Women's Rights—Villagers attacked by Thieves—The P. M. O. of India.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Sepoy Generals—Mohomedan Etiquette.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Railway Race to the Gulf—The Case of Mr. Lyall—Land at the Disposal of his Country."
19 LEADING ARTICLES: The P. and O. Annual Meeting—The Commander-in-Chiefship—A Small Educational Commission—British Dominion in East Africa.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: Mr. Galloway Weir, M.P., in Calcutta—Travelling M. Ps. in India.
21 LEADING ARTICLES: The Famine in Bombay—The Cooper Hill Lectureship—The Boer Prisoners—The Bank of Bengal—The German Cruiser Thetis—Trade Pro pects at Meshed—Bombay Corporation
22 The Recent Fire in Bombay—Parcel Post to the Transvaal—The Outlook in Thibet—The Colaba Reclamation Scheme—Departure of the R. I. M. S. Hardinge—The Home Remittances.
23 The Irrigation Commission.
24 The Cawnpore Challenge Cup—Yacht Club Races—The Military Intelligence—Artillery Relief—Return of Troops from South Africa—Official Changes.
25 Bombay Volunteer Rides—The Transport Assaye—The Successors to the Idar Gadi—Bombay Command Orders—BOMBAY AND PASSENGERS—Mysterious Disappearance of a Student—Municipal Standing Committee.
26 Timber in Burma—Shipping Intelligence—Arrival of the Overland Mails of 27th December—Bombay Government Gazette, Orders—Government of India Orders—The Press.
27 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report.
28 Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Bombay Market Report.
28 Bombay Bank and Stock List—Passengers by the Home Mail Steamer.

ECONOMY

Is secured by despatching packages to the United Kingdom through Latham & Co. whose system of through charges is the perfection of

SIMPLICITY

Furnishing at a glance the inclusive cost from point of departure to place of delivery and, as their despatches are made by direct Mail Steamers,

RAPIDITY

And Regularity are ensured. Send for particulars of through rates to

LATHAM & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
REPRESENTED BY
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
At London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Paris.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

SIR HARRY SMITH.

A BOOK that will be read with considerable interest and unceasing entertainment is "The Autobiography of Sir Harry Smith," edited by his great-nephew, G. C. Moore-Smith, M.A., and published in two volumes by John Murray. Born in 1787, and dying in 1860, Sir Harry Smith passed through the most stirring years, which perhaps England ever knew, but he leaves the historical telling of these peninsular days to the able pen of Sir William Napier, his own lively pages being devoted to personal recollections and reflections, and the incidents that either happened to himself or in his own immediate vicinity. He entered on his military career when only sixteen years of age, and tells a funny story of himself when patrolling with the Yeomanry through Norman Cross Barracks, where were interned 15,000 French prisoners One Frenchman cried out "I say, lootel fellow, go home with your mamma, you must eat more pudding." Nevertheless, he was gazetted Lieutenant of the 95th Regiment of Riflemen in 1805 when seventeen years old. South America was his first destination, where he was in action at the taking of Monte Video. He had two years' service in the Western Continent and enjoyed his soldiering there thoroughly, as, indeed, he seems to have done on every field. The fertility of the plains of the Platt delighted him. Thousands of horses and oxen grazed over them in those days. An excellent house was to be had for two dollars—this dashing young subaltern wildly gave the unheard the price of ten for a specially handsome one,—a cow and a calf went for a dollar, and game abounded. By the time he was twenty-one he had had command of a Company, and was (in 1808) with his regiment in Spain, in Sir John Moore's army. "Never," says Harry Smith, "did England assemble such a body of organised and elegant troops as that army, destined to cover itself with glory, disgrace, victory and misfortune." His own "dear old Rifles" distinguished themselves, and "were daily engaged with a most vigorous and pushing enemy, making most terrific long marches." Much of the rest of the army were cruelly disorganised after the disastrous retreat. When they embarked many fell asleep in their ships and never awoke for three days and nights. He himself was in such a state, that his Commanding Officer, Colonel Beckwith, on meeting him at Portsmouth, thundered out, "Who the devil's ghost are you? Pack up your kit—which is soon done, the devil a thing have you got—take a place in the coach and set off home to your father's." The Duke of Wellington was the next commander under whom our hero served, General Crawford being his immediate General, and his wise rule made the organisation and discipline of the "Light Division" celebrated. The narrative of the campaigns in the peninsular, in which Sir Harry Smith took an active and heroic part, is given with the most entire simplicity and directness. Not the slightest attempt at self-glorification is made though he never hides his light; nor is the credit ever taken from those to whom it is due. He tells all he knows about the events of that stirring and terrible time, and as he was a born soldier and always up to time, he saw much, and could tell more than most of those who went through the fire with him.

Fighting and hunting, he managed to get some excellent greyhounds, with whose aid in spare hours he coursed and caught hares, which supplied much of the soup the men occasionally enjoyed. Smith went gaily, and almost unscathed, through the campaign, never shunning danger, rather courting it. As he could speak Spanish he was constantly sent here and there as spokesman and was in many wild scenes in consequence. On one occasion the bullocks of one of the officers' carts had run away. Smith was called upon to help. He sent for the village Magistrate, having prepared for the interview by fixing up a rope in his room to hang the man in case he did not procure another team of bullocks; of course, they were got. "If the Duke of W. had known he would have hung me," says the reckless Harry. He was doing duty with a ball in his ankle-joint for some weeks, and when he tried to go to the front, his Colonel told him he was a mad fool of a boy. "Can you be my A.-D.-C.?" "Yes. I can ride and eat," answered the lieutenant, and was taken on at once. When an opportunity offered he went with Beckwith to Lisbon to have the ball extracted, and his account of the operation would make a surgeon of the present day and an up-to-date patient, too, squirm. The general opinion was that he had better accept the situation, as the ball had practically grown into the sinews, and go about with a stiff leg for the rest of his life. One surgeon said if it were his leg, out should come the ball. On which I roared out, "Hurrah, Brownrigg, you are the doctor for me." . . . I then cocked up my leg and said, "There it is slash away," and they slashed. It was half dissected and half torn out, the forceps breaking which had hold of the ball. Linen was needed for bandaging. "Tear a shirt," said the patient. But they thought it a pity to tear a good one, and Harry Smith swore not a little while his leg "was aching and smoking from a wound four or five inches long. Thank God Almighty and a light heart, no sloughing occurred, and before the wound was healed I was with the regiment." Another of the horrors of war was the removal of a ball from Colonel Colborne's arm some months after he had been wounded. The ball was firmly embedded in the bone, four inches below its entrance place. He could hardly endure the agony of extraction, though endowed with nerves of iron. He laid his watch on the table and allowed the surgeon five minutes' exertions at a time, and they were three or four days before they wrenched the ball from its ossified bed. In three weeks he was in the Pyrenees and in command of his regiment. Wonderful warriors and wondrous surgeons there were in those days! Soon after this a General Order appointed him Brigade-Major to the 2nd Light Brigade, and he was sent off to Colonel Drummond who commanded it. He was just in time, lame though he still was, to join in a very heavy fight. Reporting himself to his new Brigadier when the engagement was over and asking for orders about the placing of pickets, "Pray, Mr. Smith, are you my Brigade Major?" from Colonel Drummond. "I believe so, sir." "Then let me tell you it is your duty to post the pickets, and mine to have a d——n good dinner, for you every day." From this the reader might imagine that those engaged in a campaign did not see the serious side of their work, but no troops ever fought more bravely or were led so splendidly.

A night alarm of a most absurd nature occurred. The Light Division were sleeping heavily on the ground on the way to Alemtejo when a drove of bullocks galloped over them, taken by the soldiers for the French Cavalry. The Brigadier Drummond woke up, saw the cattle, and tried in his scanty night-gear to climb a tree. General Crawford was laughing to hysterics on his back or the ground, and Smith was charging nothing up the road, and the soldiers were with difficulty kept in hand. Of the storming of Badajos, Smith gives a vivid description, the Light Division were engaged all the time and were almost knocked to pieces. He says of that day: "There is no battle, day or night, I would not willingly re-act except this. The murder of our gallant officers and soldiers is not to be believed. Next day I and Charlie Beckwith, a brother Brigade-Major, went over the scene. It was appalling. Heaps on heaps of slain—in one spot lay nine officers." The atrocities committed by the soldiers after the taking of Badajos were cruel to the citizens, but as good may come out of evil, the happiness of Smith's whole life grew out of the awful scene; the young girl who became his wife, fled with her elder sister for refuge to the camp. Smith married Juana Maria de Los-Dolores de Leon, and found in her the brightest, bravest and best of partners for his unflinching heart. It was she who gave her name to Ladysmith, which, fifty years after its naming, bore as bravely the brunt of battle as its Spanish godmother did on many a field in the Peninsula. The experience lived through by Juana Smith during and after the battle of Waterloo is described by her with a vividness that reflected her energetic and romantic nature. She went through agonies of suspense, in the belief that her husband lay dead on the field riding at a mad gallop most of the time—sixty miles—to seek her lord, and found him at Mons safe and sound. She was quite as popular in the army as he was. Of Sir Harry Smith's later service in India and in South Africa he gives an account in considerable detail up to 1846. The interest at present attaching to all records of war or administration in South Africa makes the publication of this biography specially opportune. To the ordinary reader, the pleasantest chapters are those telling of the Peninsular campaign. The work, though somewhat diffuse and expansive, is all entertaining. The editor has not rubbed the fine edge off by interfering with the actual text of Sir Harry Smith's relation. The lacunes have been filled up from documents and letters; but he has been allowed to tell his own story up to 1846, after which time others take up the tale. It is a grand worth perusing. In his recall from the Cape we get a precedent for that of many other gallant men. South Africa, unfortunately, has been the grave of more than one fine reputation. In Sir H. Smith's case he lived long enough at home to recover any of the lustre his reputation had suffered by relying too implicitly on the word of the savage tribes he sought to conciliate in South Africa.

THE LYALL CASE.

WHAT has become known as the Lyall case has created a great deal of feeling on the Calcutta side, but, as is always the way when discussion becomes excited, there is some danger of more than the actual facts being imported into the dispute. It is scarcely wise to declare that the result of the case constitutes an attack upon the liberty of the subject in India, or that the institution of trial by jury is in any greater peril than it was before. The veneration accorded to trial by jury at home has in India to be observed with a difference. If intelligent juries in the United Kingdom sometimes give whimsical verdicts the decision of juries in India are on occasion influenced by prejudice, if by nothing worse. The legislature, fully aware of that weakness of juries in this country, has made it possible for the verdict in a criminal trial to be set aside on a reference of the Sessions Judge to the High Court, just as a civil cause may be taken from one court to another on appeal. It is undoubted that in England the absence of any such provision in the criminal law has led to the miscarriage of justice and the constitution of a Court of Criminal Appeal has been long advocated by many eminent lawyers. In the Lyall case, against the verdict of the jury we have the findings of the Sessions Judge and the Judges of the High Court, the highest experts in the sifting of evidence. Most people would place greater reliance on the judicial findings than on the verdict of an emotional jury, and in this instance, though the matter was carried by petition to the Viceroy, His Excellency saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the High Court. Mr. Lyall, the manager of a tea estate, was convicted by Justices Prinsep and Stephen of taking part in a disturbance in which a number of coolies were seriously hurt, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000. At the original hearing of the case before the Sessions Judge the jury, which consisted of three Europeans and two Natives, gave a unanimous verdict for acquittal. The Sessions Judge disagreed with this finding and, as he was empowered to do, referred the case to the High Court. The conclusion to which Justices Prinsep and Stephen came upheld the view of the Judge of the Lower Court. They held that Mr. Lyall was responsible for the disturbance and the injury to the coolies. The trouble arose out of the refusal to grant leave to a Bilaspur coolie, who pleaded that he was sick. The leave was declined by a superior native employe of the tea garden. Mr. Lyall appeared on the scene and there was a riot, in which several coolies received serious injuries. Mr. Lyall made a statement to the effect that when he went to the coolie lines to make inquiries he was suddenly set upon by some of the coolies with sticks and knocked down. The "old coolies," he said, came to his rescue and there was a fight between them and the Bilaspur coolies, who had assaulted him in which the latter came off the worst. The High Court did not accept the evidence for the defence. Their Lordships held that Mr. Lyall had ordered the "old coolies" to beat the Bilaspur coolies, two of whom had bones broken. Credit was given to Mr. Lyall for having eventually stopped the beating; but their Lordships, looking to the absence of injuries on one side, declined to believe there had been a fight, or that Mr. Lyall was, in the first instance, assaulted. Mr. Lyall has completed the month's simple imprisonment to which he was sentenced and has been released. The reversal of the jury's decision has produced a great deal of heated language from his sympathisers who have gone the length of opening a public subscription to defray his legal expenses and to meet the fine which has been imposed upon him. Yet we do not think that his case involves the downfall of the palladium of our liberties in India, as a contemporary would have us believe.

THE MOTOR CAR.

So far as India is concerned, automobiles are still a thing of the future. Probably it is fortunate for India that she has stood aloof from the autocar in the early stages of its development. The beginnings of inventions are always attended with anxieties, with worries, and with dangers. The cynic perhaps would be ready to assert that India would be lucky if she were to steer clear of the auto-car altogether. To say that, however, would be unfair to the autocar. We learn of automobiles doing a mile in 53 3-5 seconds—67 miles an hour—and this upon the road without even the advantages of a prepared track. When one considers that the average railway train running upon metals does not approach more than two-thirds of the speed of the automobile, the speed of the latter is remarkable indeed. The worst of it is, however, that there are always devotees of new crazes who do their best to run them to death before they are fairly on their feet. The cycling scorcher has now given place to the motorist who is determined to break records, and with that end in view defies warnings, policemen, magistrates; ignores the safety of pedestrians and his own life, and makes the piercing shriek of his whistle or the hollow buzz of his horn a terror to the country side. Automobiles have brought within the walls of the common Police Court individuals who might have been relied upon never to set their feet there. Motor scorching, indeed is a fashionable sport—the reason being that it is at present, and likely to remain for a long time to come, too expensive for the ordinary individual. And the sport is hardly conducive to strict veracity, one would think after listening to the evidence of policemen in autocar cases. The latest instance of constabulary truthfulness has just been recorded. A policemen in possession of a stop watch calculated the speed of a motor car at 153 miles an hour! The car was not even paced. At present the motor car, notwithstanding all its achievements, is in an unfinished condition. It needs considerable attention before it can be offered to the public as a safe and valuable means of progression. A good brake has to be found, explosions have to be avoided, the whole arrangement must be seen to before the motor car can be regarded as above suspicion. First and foremost, moreover, the appetite for scorching must be killed. And when all these things have been done here is an ideal machine for at any rate the cities of India. Who has felt the rush of air and the pleasant, almost mysterious motion of the autocar, and not been charmed! The red faced and perspiring cyclist of the past will undoubtedly be replaced in the future by a recumbent, philosophic, and physically cool motorist who, when he goes out "to enjoy nature" will not be forced to devote the whole of his attention to the six inches of dusty road before his front wheel, but will be able to enjoy the glories of an ever changing landscape and to drink in naturally the fresh breeze. This should be the mission of the motor car.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December 1899, 1900 and 1901 were Rs. 876,67,000, Rs. 10,04,43,000, and Rs. 10,31,41,000, respectively.

AT the Appeal Court composed of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling yesterday, the appeals in the dispute between the Bombay Tramway Company and the Corporation were again mentioned. Application was made on behalf of the Company for an order directing the Corporation to make affidavits or documents connected with the question of the continuance of the working of the tramways. Their lordships directed that the acting Municipal Commissioner should make the affidavit, and that the matter should be put down for judgment a fortnight hence, subject to any further application that might be made in the matter.

THE State Ball at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday evening was largely attended. It was scarcely as brilliant a function as usual, owing to the fact that

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RECOVERY OF A CAPTURED GUN.

RAISING OF FRESH TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Lord Kitchener reports that the second gun, which was lost at Beakenlaagte and previously reported as destroyed, has been recovered.

An Army Order issued to-day provides for the raising of Irish Companies of Infantry Volunteers to replace those in South Africa.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISM.

THE CALUMNIES ON BRITISH TROOPS.

The papers generally regret the tone of Count von Bulow's speech, which they say is little calculated to assist the recent efforts to improve the feeling between the two peoples.

They also resent the omission of any official repudiation of the German calumnies on the British Army.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

HONOURS FOR THE MARQUIS ITO.

At the King's request the British Ambassador in Paris, accompanied by the Secretaries, all in uniform, called on the Marquis Ito to-day at the Japanese Legation, and ceremoniously invested him with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Marquis Ito in his speech said the happiest recollection of his whole journey was his reception in England, and especially at the Guildhall.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S EDINBURGH SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The "Daily Graphic" states that no diplomatic effort whatever has been made here to place the construction on Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech other than it bears on the surface.

Whatever complaints have been made have come from this side.

Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador at Berlin, recently called attention to the malicious perversions of Mr. Chamberlain's speech circulated in Germany.

GERMANY AND THE POLES.

Two battalions of German troops have been ordered to Wersehen in East Prussia owing to disturbances caused by the severe treatment of the Polish school children who are compelled to speak German.

The Finance Minister of East Prussian Diet said that the Poles were going to reap a whirlwind.

SURGEON-GENERAL PRICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

On relief by Colonel Gallwey, Surgeon-General Price reverts to the Bombay Command, prior to retirement, next June.

General Price leaves to-day for a fortnight's tour in Burma.

MR. OSCAR BROWNING AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. Oscar Browning, the author, arrives in Calcutta to-night.

[Mr. Oscar Browning, M.A., Fellow, King's Coll. Camb., 1859; University Lecturer in History and Principal of Camb. University Day Training College; has published the following works:—Cornelius Nepos, 1868; The Netherlands in the 16th Century, 1869; The Thirty Years' War, 1870; Modern England, 1879; Modern France, 1880; History of Educational Theories, 1881; Political Memoranda of the Duke of Leeds, 1884; Earl Gower's Despatches, 1885; England and Napoleon in 1803, (1887); History of England in 4 vols., 1890; Life of George Eliot, 1890; Dante: Life and Works, 1891; Goethe: Life and Works, 1891; Aspects of Education, 1888; Milton's Tractate on Education, 1883; True Stories from English History, 1886; The Life of Bartolommeo Colleoni, 1891; The Flight to Varennes and other Historical Essays, 1893; The Citizen: his Rights and Responsibilities, 1893; Guelphs and Ghibellines, 1894; The Age of the Condottieri, 1895; Journal of Sir George Rooke, 1897; Life of Peter the Great, 1898; Charles XII. of Sweden, 1898.]

THE VICEROY TO VISIT PESHAWAR AND MALAKAND.

The "Englishman" confirms the report already published by you that the Viceroy may not impro bably visit Peshawar and Malakand in the spring.

THE [illegible]FARY SECRE-

Colonel Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, is proceeding home on short leave, returning in April.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

The Ceylon Government have asked for the services of the Indian Marine steamer "Investigator" to inspect the Pearl Fisheries next month.

THE CALCUTTA PAPERCHASE.

In the Papercnase to-day there was a large field, including several ladies. It was won by Mr. Pugh, Mr. Grenson being second. There were two nasty accidents, Captain Holden, of the Viceroy's Body-Guard taking a heavy fall and breaking his collar-bone, while Mr. Thomas' fine hunter, Glentilt, broke its leg at the fetlock and had to be destroyed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Akers-Douglas, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be officiating A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

G. I. P. Volunteers.—Major Muirhead resigns his commission.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major D. Taylor to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Mowgoug.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist, is granted six months' leave home.

Mr. J. L. Pigot, Conservator of Forests, Mysore, is deputed to Alwar State.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Barr is posted to the office of Accountant-General, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

With a view to the assimilation of the dress and equipment of the 7th and 28th Bombay Pioneers, it has been decided that British and Native officers of the 7th shall adopt the badges, buttons and belts of the latter, and it a change from yellow to white to be made in the facings of the native ranks of the 28th on the next clothing issue.

It has been decided to place the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers under the Lieut.-General Commanding Bengal.

Colonel F. H. Hall, R. A., is granted six months' leave home.

Lieut.-Colonel Harman vacates his command of 2nd Connaught Rangers, Nusseerabad, on 8th February.

Arrangements will shortly be made for transferring the Boer prisoners at Umballa, Sialkot and Shahjahanpur to hill stations in the spring.

The native troops serving in Hong Kong and Cshina will come under a biennial system of relief, so long as it is deemed a cessary to retain their services abroad.

British soldiers who have been invalided in India will be interested to learn that they will be sent as usual at the end of the trooping season. It seems that it is not customary to send them in mid-winter, as the climate in England is then very trying to patients who have suffered from tropical diseases. It is considered better for them to arrive in the spring.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

THE CANTONMENT BILL.

THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LORD CURZON'S AIM TO BENEFIT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

In presenting the Select Committee's Report on the Cantonment Bill at to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Council Sir Edward Elles said the measure would not be taken into consideration until February, time being thus given for any expression of opinion on the part of those interested.

Mr. Raleigh explained the nature of the Calcutta Public Library Bill, which he introduced. It is to confirm the agreement which has been made between the Government of India and the owners of the present Metcalfe Hall Library to enable the Imperial Public Library to be located there, including the present Imperial Library, the Metcalfe Library and the Record Office. It was not usual to refer formal Bills of this nature to a Select Committee, but an opportunity would be given for members to make suggestions regarding it.

The Viceroy then explained that his object in interesting himself in this matter was to present Calcutta with a public library worthy of the name. When he arrived in this country there was no such institution in existence. The Imperial Library was confined in its utility almost entirely to officials. The existing Metcalfe Library which continued the enormous number of books had degenerated, so far as the use made of it was concerned, into a library of light literature and fiction. The whole building had now been renovated, a competent librarian from the British Museum had been brought out, the old collections of books would soon be thoroughly renewed and re-housed, and he hoped that a year hence the Metcalfe Hall would have become a place for the student and the historian, as well as for the general reader. He desired to collect in it every work written in intelligible tongues about India, and he hoped, before he left the country, that the library would be on a small scale to India what the reading room of British Museum was to the people of England.

The remainder of the business before the Council was entirely formal. It comprised only the reference to the Select Committees of the Tramway Company's Bill and the Administrator-General's Bill.

The Council re-assembles on the 31st January.

CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMODATION BILL.

IMPORTANT CHANGES INTRODUCED.

Some important changes have been introduced in the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill in the Select Committee. The principal are:—(1) to exclude civil officers from operations and the bill therefore now applies only to military officers; (2) to define house as building suitable for occupation by a military officer and thus exclude temples; (3) to make it that the officers before whom titles are to be proved must not be of less standing than District Judge; (4) to lay down that reasonable rent must be offered: the rent, if any, entered in the Cantonment register to be ordinarily presumed to be reasonable; (5) to safeguard grantees against loss where a tenant under long leave is required to vacate in favour of Military officers on monthly leave; (6) to provide that repairs made on application of tenant, when landlord fails to carry them out, shall be done by Military or Public Works Department, and not by the tenant himself. The report is signed by all members of the Select Committee, subject in case of Messrs. Pugh, Gokhale, and Sriram to note dissent.

THE PANNA CASE.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 10.

The sitting of the Panna Commision on Wednesday was confined to further examination of the Maharajah and Dr. Srinath. In reply to Mr. Chamier, His Highness said Kamal Kuer accompanied him on tour to Agra and Delhi three months before his "shuddi." He travelled in a reserved carriage and was away for twenty-five days. He returned to Sutna from Lucknow via Allahabad and Cawnpore. He went on two tours, and Kamal Kuer accompanied him on both occasions. He believed the doctor accompanied him on prior trip, and Rasul Muhammed on both the trips. He was not certain about Acchelal Lachmi Parshad, as kitchen Darega, would have gone. He could not say about Seambo. Up to the 3rd or 4th July he had not heard of strychnia being given to Abchelal. When the doctor told him Acchelal had taken strychnia from the dispensary he did not mention on what pretext it had been taken. The doctor said it was obtained few days previously. The Maharajah understood the doctor's statement to be connected with what he had told him about Strychnia and the dog. On the 24th June the understood that the doctor suspected Acchelal had got poison to mix with Rao Rajah's food. When questioned Acchelal swore that it was not true he had obtained poison, and that the doctor made his statement out of enmity, and in collusion with the Ranibagh people the Maharajah made no further inquiry. He knew there were two compounders at the hospital, but nobody suggested to him to ask them. He asked no further questions of the doctor. He made no further reference to the matter, nor did he. The Maharajah told Pirthipal Singh that the doctor spoke of strychnia and Acchelal denied it. He did not know the doctor went to Allahabad when Kamal Kuer went there. He gave him no permission to go. He did not send Badri Nath Bajpai to the Rao Raja about the question of the talk regarding the Maharajah's marriage, but to convey his decision about some land he wished the Maharajah to give him, and about some addition to his Jagis which the Maharajah proposed giving him. He told the Rao Raja that he would let him have the village on assessment for the present and later on in muafi. The Rao Raja wrote to him he was glad to hear from Badri Nath that there was no truth in the rumour regarding the Maharajah's marriage. The Maharajah and his uncle were then in very good terms.

Replying to Mr. Chamier Dr. Srinath said he had been seventeen years in Panna. He held the post-mortem examinations nearly every month, and made reports of them to the Magistrate. He went to Allahabad one day after Kamal Kuer went there. He went to meet Fida Ali who had sent for him through Acchelal, who gave him ten rupees for his expenses. He was away three days, and was back by the evening of 16th June. He knew Fida Ali well at Allahabad. Fida Alli talked about the State affairs and about his illness in Allahabad. He did not see Karam Kandi or Kamal Kuer or anybody else from Panna. Fida Ali sent a letter to his wife by him. He sent it on by a peon. Strychnia was obtained by Acchelal after his return from Allahabad on the 19th or 20th. He did not exactly remember whether Fida Ali at Allahabad referred to Rao Raja when Raja did nothing and that Fida Ali told the doctor at Allahabad came back to his mind. Acchelal and Lachmi Parshad were in Panna the whole time the Maharajah was in camp. Last June, on the 24th, for the first time, he saw Rasul Muhammad at 5 p.m. When he came with Acchelal to Raj Mandir he did not see him at the palace at 10 a.m. when he was there. He thought strychnia was obtained before the return of Kamal Kuer from Allahabad. He was certain of the visit of Lachmi Parshad, at which he asked Rao Raja how Shambu had cooked. He was there before the arrival of Kamal Kuer. He did not get leave from the Maharajah to go to Allahabad. He knew Acchelal was a favourite of his. He was not afraid to assert anything against him. He felt he should tell the Maharajah all facts. In the cold season of 1899 he accompanied the Maharajah on tour. The Maharajah travelled "incognito."

Acchelal, questioned by the Commissioners, said he never spoke to the doctor about taking strychnia from the hospital. He denied he sent the doctor to Allahabad or laid is a dak for Kamal Kuer. The Maharajah did speak to him about strychnia, and he denied taking it. This was on the 5th or 6th July.

The Commission here closed the sitting, and will reassemble at Panna on the 13th.

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

A CABLEGRAM has been received in Bombay announcing that the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Atlas Insurance Company with the Phœnix Assurance Company have been definitely sanctioned.

INTERESTING REPORT ON A VISIT TO MESHED.

RUMOURS OF RUSSIANS SURVEYING A RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JAN. 10.

An interesting report by Mr. Foley of his visit to Meshed is issued by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Foley found every fifth shop at Meshed selling tea, and obtained orders for some three thousand chests. He heard rumours of Russians surveying a railway from Asbabad to Seistan via Karey and Bandan with a view to ultimate connection with Bunder Abbas, and says he would not be surprised any day to hear Russia had extended her protectorate over Persia, the customs of which she already practically holds. Mr. Foley points out advantages that would accrue from building a railway through the Afghan territory from Meshed via Herat and Kandahar to Chaman. He further urges that troops should be sent to Persia-Afghan British frontier as a moral suasion for the Persian Government, who now know that there are no British troops nearer than five hundred miles from their border, while at Aspabad, only 160 miles from Meshed, the Russians have half-a-dozen Infantry Regiments besides Cossacks and Artillery.

RAINFALL.

Good rain has at last fallen over great part of Upper India including Gujrat. Official report records effective rain during the past seven days in the east of the Gangetic Plain, Jubbulpore, Central India plateau, Calicut, Ahmedabad, West Satpura and parts of the Deccan and South India.

THE ANNUAL CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

POONA, JAN. 10.

The Annual Camp-of-Exercise began to-day. The British and Native regiments moved out to take part and the present manœuvres are said to have been formed on a plan resembling the conditions now prevailing in South Africa. The troops are to operate in small parties over a wide extent of country, the 4th Bombay Cavalry joining at Sirur with surprise marching.

General Burnett and Staff left Poona last night and the operations commenced to-day at 11 o'clock

RAIN IN POONA.

Some rain fell in Poona this evening.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s chartered s.s. Erica arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong to-day the 10th inst. The s.s. Co.'s s.s. Nile from Venice left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 9th instant, and expected to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Surats quiet.

Good Broach nuggar 3 21-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 5-8
3 per cent.	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	94 1-4
Bar Silver	25 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,600,000, Increase £100,000; Public Deposits £3,600,000 unaltered; Other Deposits £41,100,000 Decrease £2,300,000; Other Securities £27,300,000 Decrease £13,900,000; Notes and Gold £31,900,000, Increase 1,500,000. The Banks reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LADIES' PARTY AT MUNGALDAS' HOUSE.

A PARTY was given on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Madhavdas Vithaldas, the daughter of Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, at her father's residence in Girgaon, in honour of H. E. Lady Northcote. The young lady was lately married to Mr. Madhavdas Vithaldas, the nephew of Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, the Sheriff of Bombay. As H. E. Lady Northcote could not attend on the occasion on account of her absence from Bombay, it was arranged to give a party in her honour.

A large number of European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies responded to the invitation.

Her Excellency was received by Mrs. Madhavdas Vithaldas, Miss Seerabai M. Cursetjee, the secretary of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association and Mr. Tribhovandas on alighting from the carriage. She was then led up to the hall by the ladies, where she was received by the guests, and the girls sang a vernacular song in her honour.

After several songs had been sung advantage was taken of the occasion to celebrate the name-giving ceremony of the youngest daughter of Mr. Tribhovandas.

Her Ladyship was then presented with garlands and bouquets. Light refreshments were provided, and a band was in attendance.

The following were the ladies present: Her Excellency Lady Northcote, Lady Ollivant, Mrs. Arsoli Jenkins, Mrs. Crowe, Miss Armitage, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Miss Millard, Miss A. Beeson, Dr. Pesby Phipson, Mrs. MacMillan, Mrs. Horbury, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Hume, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Allan Turner, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. E. M. Slater, Miss Morris, Miss Hietens, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. W. G. Robertson, Miss Ella Hatchell, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mrs. and Miss Bean, Miss Gostling, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. and Miss Reid, Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mrs. Childe, Mrs. T. Canaram, Mrs. Benjamin, Madam Pragar, Miss K. A. Kabraji, Miss Seerambai M. Cursetjee, Mrs. and the Misses Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. B. S. Framjee, Mrs. D. J. Tata, Mrs. Jeejeebhoy L. Banajee, Miss Jerbai J. C. Jamsetjee, Mrs. Parekh, Mrs. M. N. Wadia, Mrs. Ratan Tata, Lady and Miss Jehangir, Mrs. H. N. Mody, Mrs. M. A. Moos, Mrs. and Miss Temulji Baticaji, Mrs. K. S. Powvala, Miss Parekh, Mrs. Dwarkadas Kaliandas, Mrs. Kaliandas Kasandas, Mrs. Jagmohandas V. Bhaiseti, Miss Shemantibai Trimbak, Mrs. Goverdhandas Gouldas Tejpal, Mrs. Dharmashi Morarjee Gouldas, Mrs. Mukombe Garubai Karmarker, Miss Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Mrs. Purushotamdas Thakoredas, Mrs. Sokabai Dandekar, Mrs. Mirabai Porodwala, Mrs. Bhagvandas Narotamdas, Mrs. and Miss Purushotamdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mrs. Prabhakar, Mrs. Kashibai Joshi, Begum M. J. Nassullah Khan, Mrs. Mahomedali Rogay, Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Curriabhoy Ebrahim, Mrs. Hassanally, and the Misses B. F. Khan.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, Captain G L Langborn, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

Pressey Mr E H	Wright Mrs A Paton
Pressey Miss	Chamier Lieut A T
Doyle Mr M R	White Mrs
Jennings Lt-Col. Mrs and infant	Weir Dr and Mrs R F
Jacob Mrs, child and infant	Aitken Miss
Stokley Miss M R	Morton Major
Hobson Rev H J	Mangoe Capt J O B
Taylor Mr and Mrs A	Steele Mr, Mrs and Miss
Hayhoe Mr and Mrs E C G	Bennetts Mrs and infant
Thorburn Mr W M	Majendoss Mr A
Fry Mrs C J, child and infant	Trowse Mrs Wogan and 2 children
White Mr J H	Browne Miss
Talbot Mr W S	Paitsnorp Miss
Kitts Mrs	Medly-sott Mr and Mrs Muir
Markin J M F	Shepherd Mr and Mrs
Hare Mrs E C	Davis Miss L M
Carter Mr S S	Brook Mr L E H
Preston Mr A H	Jessop Capt A D
Thomson Mrs M E	Nasser The Hon Mark
Harriman Mr J L	Taylor Mr Arthur S
Dedington Mrs and child	

TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE CORPORATION.

AFFIDAVIT OF DOCUMENTS.

At the Appeal Court composed of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, yesterday, the appeals filed in the dispute between the Bombay Tramway Company and the Municipal Corporation were again mentioned.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, on behalf of the Tramway Company applied for an order directing the Municipal Corporation to make affidavits of documents connected with the questions of the continuance of the working of the tramways.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the Municipality, consented to the order being made an I asked that an officer of the Municipality should be deputed to make the affidavits. Counsel said the Corporation were willing to meet the Company on all points, but asked that the matter should not be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Inverarity said that until the documents were examined he could not say what his clients would do.

After hearing further arguments, their Lordships directed that the Acting Municipal Commissioner should make the affidavits and that the matter should be put down for judgment a fort night hence subject to any further application that might be made in the matter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 27.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Politics in Christmas week are, by general consent, banished to Jupiter and Saturn; but, nevertheless, there has been, and is, a great deal of talk about the question that formed the chief topic in the Chesterfield speech, namely, the desirability of early peace negotiations. As this season it is natural that people's minds in a Christian country should be preoccupied with thoughts of peace; but, apart from the benevolent ideas suggested by the great religious festival that has been celebrated this week, there is no doubt that what Lord Rosebery said on the subject of arranging terms with the Boers, even if we have to negotiate with Mr. Kruger and his advisers, has made a great impression. What seems like a favourable response from the other side has been much commented upon. I refer to the views attributed to Mr. Wolmarans and Mr. Fischer, the former of whom, according to a Berlin message, is quite prepared to waive the question of independence, while Mr. Wessels is said to share his views. Messrs. Fischer and Leyds are said to be strongly in favour of continued resistance, and that is, to some extent, confirmed, so far as Mr. Fischer is concerned, by what he is reported to have said on Saturday to the Brussels representative of a Press Agency. "I am," he observed, "empowered to conduct peace negotiations within certain limits, though I cannot discuss what these are until I have been diplomatically approached by the British Government. I would like to meet Lord Rosebery in that wayside inn of his, but I fear the time is not yet ripe. Englishmen are rapidly learning the truth about the condition of affairs in South Africa, but the jingo and Hooligan elements which politicians called in on the beginning of the war are now the greatest obstacle to any peace movement. We are still able to continue the war indefinitely." This in itself is hardly very conciliatory, but it is something that even a fire-eater like Mr. Fischer says that he would like to meet Lord Rosebery, in his wayside inn. The most hopeful feature of the situation is, however, Mr. Wolmarans's statements to a representative of the "New York Herald." Mr. Wolmarans began by saying that he hoped there would be no misinterpretation of his words, as he did not wish to cause further differences of opinion between the English and the Boer leaders. On the contrary, he wished to bring the Governments closer together so as to arrange matters with a view of bringing the war to a speedy end. "We should like," he observed, "to settle the case amicably, and I do not see why this could not be done while our forces are in the field. At the same time," he proceeded to say, "the proclamation made by ex-President Steyn and Schalk Burger in July, to the effect that the Boers in the field would only begin peace overtures on condition of regaining their liberty and obtaining an amnesty for the Cape rebels, makes it difficult for us to go to London and offer peace negotiations. At the same time, in view of what Lord Rosebery said, we should like to talk the matter over in a friendly way with a view to a settlement. If England would send to Holland authorised representatives, furnished with England's terms as a basis of peace negotiations, we should receive them, and in this way endeavour to end the war." An accidental meeting with Loun is one thing, but the suggestion that England should send a special plenipotentiary to discuss matters with Mr. Wolmarans and his friends does not commend itself to the people of this country much as they desire to discover a "modus vivendi." Mr. Wolmarans's reason for asking that we should approach them rather than they should approach us is not very convincing. If the Boer leaders sent a representative to London it would seem, according to Mr. Wolmarans, that he had come for the purpose of agreeing to unconditional surrender, and this, he says, they could not agree to without opening communications with the Boer Generals. The latest talk is that something is going on, and that Mr. Chamberlain would only be too glad if he could adopt the Rosebery plan of effecting a settlement by negotiations with the Boer leader in Europe rather than leave an arrangement to be effected in South Africa by Lord Milner.

There are, indeed, people professing to be *au courant* who actually declare that Mr. Chamberlain is anxious to throw over his High Commissioner if he can do so without seeming to be giving way to his political opponents. That I believe to be an absolutely unfounded assumption traceable, in all probability, to the telegraphic despatches that recently passed between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner on the subject of the Concentration Camps. Mr. Chamberlain's language in the despatches in question did perhaps, here and there, seem rather querulous, but if Lord Milner is superseded, I venture to think that it will not be at the instance of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE TWEEFONTEIN ENGAGEMENT.

The despatch from Lord Kitchener, published this morning, unpleasantly contrasts with the news we have lately been receiving from the front. Things seemed to be of so uniformly satisfactory a character that it came as a shock to learn that Colonel Firman's camp at Tweefontein had been raided on Christmas Eve by a considerable force, under the "ubiquitous" De Wet, as Lord Roberts describes him. The most hopeful feature of the situation is, however, Mr. Wolmarans's statements to a representative of the "New York Herald." Mr. Wolmarans began by saying that he hoped there would be no misinterpretation of his words, as he did not wish to cause further differences of opinion between the English and the Boer leaders. On the contrary, he wished to bring the Governments closer together so as to arrange matters with a view of bringing the war to a speedy end. "We should like," he observed, "to settle the case amicably, and I do not see why this could not be done while our forces are in the field. At the same time," he proceeded to say, "the proclamation made by ex-President Steyn and Schalk Burger in July, to the effect that the Boers in the field would only begin peace overtures on condition of regaining their liberty and obtaining an amnesty for the Cape rebels, makes it difficult for us to go to London and offer peace negotiations. At the same time, in view of what Lord Rosebery said, we should like to talk the matter over in a friendly way with a view to a settlement. If England would send to Holland authorised representatives, furnished with England's terms as a basis of peace negotiations, we should receive them, and in this way endeavour to end the war." An accidental meeting with Louis is one thing, but the suggestion that England should send a special plenipotentiary to discuss matters with Mr. Wolmarans and his friends does not commend itself to the people of this country much as they desire to discover a "modus vivendi." Mr. Wolmarans's reason for asking that we should approach them rather than they should approach us is not very convincing. If the Boer leaders sent a representative to London it would seem, according to Mr. Wolmarans, that he had come for the purpose of agreeing to unconditional surrender, and this, he says, they could not agree to without opening communications with the Boer Generals. The latest talk is that something is going on, and that Mr. Chamberlain would only be too glad if he could adopt the Rosebery plan of effecting a settlement by negotiations with the Boer leader in Europe rather than leave an arrangement to be effected in South Africa by Lord Milner.

There are, indeed, people professing to be *au courant* who actually declare that Mr. Chamberlain is anxious to throw over his High Commissioner if he can do so without seeming to be giving way to his political opponents. That I believe to be an absolutely unfounded assumption traceable, in all probability, to the telegraphic despatches that recently passed between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner on the subject of the Concentration Camps. Mr. Chamberlain's language in the despatches in question did perhaps, here and there, seem rather querulous, but if Lord Milner is superseded, I venture to think that it will not be at the instance of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE TWEEFONTEIN ENGAGEMENT.

The despatch from Lord Kitchener, published this morning, unpleasantly contrasts with the news we have lately been receiving from the front. Things seemed to be of so uniformly satisfactory a character that it came as a shock to learn that Colonel Firman's camp at Tweefontein had been raided on Christmas Eve by a considerable force, under the "ubiquitous" De Wet, as Lord Roberts describes him. Up to the time of writing we have not had any particulars, but Lord Kitchener has prepared us for the worst. He says he fears that the casualties were heavy, and he would not have said this unless he had very good grounds to go upon. The column which was guarding the head of the blockhouse line from Harrismith to Bethlehem consisted of four companies of Yeomanry, namely, the 34th, 35th, 36th and 53rd, one gun of the Field Artillery and a pompom. As originally constituted, the 34th, 35th and 36th companies were, chiefly Londoners, while the 53rd company was raised in Kent. Although there is every disposition to defer passing judgment until we are acquainted with all the facts, the "Times" merely expresses the general feeling when it observes that the attack was made at a point where there was every reason to expect something of the kind, and where precautions ought accordingly to have been observed with particular care.

EXIT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The sacrifice that the London University made when it rather foolishly consented, under powerful pressure, to bring itself to South Kensington has not had the desired effect. The Imperial Institute, though relieved of a large portion of its crushing burdens, finds itself, after all, compelled to ask that it may cease to be an independent body, and that it may be converted into a sort of Government Museum. The Fellows, of course, have not been consulted—they have never counted for anything in the management, but there was what seems to have been a cut-and-dried meeting of Governors on Monday last, on Monday under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, at which the cut-and-dried for the Poona was not invited, and to judge from the meagre and badly-worded summary of the proceedings officially supplied to the papers, the affair seems to have been absolutely formal. The duty of explaining the situation devolved upon Lord James of Hereford as Chairman of the Executive Council, a position for which, by the way, notwithstanding his great gifts as a lawyer, he is quite unfitted; but the same may be said of almost everybody who has had anything to do with the actual working of the institution from its very commencement. Lord James, in suggesting that the institute "with all its property worth," he says, "some half-a-million of money" should be transferred to the Board, based the proposal on the ground that the work performed overlaps with that of the Board of Trade. "The two bodies had founded similar advisory committees with the same objects and appealing to the same interests." This refers to the collection and dissemination of information about the trade of the Empire. Lord James, however, did not apparently say that the Advisory Committee attached to the Board of Trade was established only recently, or mention why it should have been necessary to call it into existence at all if the Imperial Institute was covering the same ground efficiently. In justice to the Institute it should be said that the scientific department under Prof. Dunstan has always been spoken of with approval by those connected with the Government of India, though, I believe, it has been of little or no use to the bulk of the colonists, most of whom do not need to send to London for analyses. Lord James informed the Governors on Saturday that the original objects of the Institute, especially those connected with the Colonies, are India and our other possessions. It will be interesting to see how this promise is fulfilled. One of the original objects, I believe, was to afford a sort of club for people connected with, or interested in, the Empire. Are the Government going to set up a free club at South Kensington? If so, their generosity will be appreciated by the idlers and loafers who abound in that as well as in other parts of the town.

THE "ATHENÆUM" AND THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM HUNTER.

Everybody in Anglo-Indian circles is talking about the "Athenæum's" review of Mr. Skrine's "Life of Sir William Wilson Hunter," and many are the guesses as to the authorship of this rather scathing piece of criticism. Mr. Skrine is well able to defend himself, and I only refer to the matter for the sake of calling attention to the charge made against the subject of that gentleman's interesting, if somewhat too bulky, volume. Was Wallinger Hunter's besetting sin as the "Athenæum" reviewer thinks? He quotes from the Life the following extract from a letter written by Hunter to his future wife soon after his arrival in India:—

"All really clever men speak well of my uncle, Mr. James Wilson (the distinguished Finance Minister who died at his post). That is the reputation I should like, but when I see Sir Charles Trevelyan with his red ribbon and golden cross I bonker after that sort of thing, too. I find it will be quite easy to make a success out here," "If," comments the writer in the Athenæum, "he had not too eagerly hankered after that sort of thing" he would have won for himself a far higher place in the republic of letters. Again, "It is impossible not to regret that so much power was expended upon ephemeral objects, or upon aims not always the loftiest. He might have written, if the world had not been too much with him, the history of British India. He has left two volumes which are brilliant essays on an interesting period but his hope of achieving a great work was destined never to be fulfilled." Perhaps the reviewer is accusing Hunter of worldliness was influence by some of those curious little revelations in his letters to his wife. "I hope," he wrote on one occasion, "you are having your new dresses well and fashionably made. Have you almost out" "What especially admire," he writes, "is the substantial way in which my uncles set up their family." Of one of these uncles he says: "His place, Heron Hill, is a noble specimen of domestic architecture; the stone and lime cost £12,000, besides a beautiful conservatory with a large palm tree in the middle' vineries &c. The billiard room is a gem." "Hunter," we are told, "is a striking example of a man of genius who did not know where his real power lay." This refers chiefly to the "Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia," which with the aid of six assistants he produced in the record space of six weeks. Frequently in the Life we find Hunter planning himself on the rapidity of his work, and certainly he possessed a wonderful gift for turning out "copy" at lightning speed. Of the "Comparative Dictionary" he used himself to say that it was a very "bold enterprise," and his critic of the "Athenæum" styles it "a mere compilation from complete materials, praised by reviewers who were incapable of estimating the linguistic portion of the work and were struck with the magnitude of the task." The reviewer expresses no sympathy with Hunter's disappointment because he was not made Foreign Secretary by the then Viceroy the Marquis of Ripon. "Lord Ripon," we are told, "owed much to Hunter's advocacy of his chief measures, but he had the moral courage to refuse to recommend a friend for an office to which he had no claims. If Hunter wished to hold the highest offices of the State he should have striven to work up the rungs of the official ladder differently. The Government of India gave him wealth and station and aided him in winning a high literary reputation. "He had ample reward." Clearly, in the opinion of the "Athenæum's" reviewer Pope's familiar line might very well have been applied to Hunter:—"Man never is, but always to be, blest."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Apropos of the excitement caused in trades union circles by the strenuous campaign now being carried on by the "Times" against the "go-easy" practices of the British workman, it is interesting to note an incident that has just occurred in Paris. At the Baudin celebration, the other day, M. Fallieres, President of the Senate, quoted Guizot's legendary remark to applicants for votes, 'Enrichis ez voocsey" ("enrich yourselves"). His grandson, M. Cornelis de Witt has written to M. Fallieres pointing out that what Guizot said to the masses of Lisieux was "Enrichissez vous par le travail, par l'epargne, et la probite." ("enrich yourselves by labour, thrift and probity.") The sentiment is so good that I am glad to give M. de Witt's pertinent correction extended publication.

It is announced that Mr. A. Macmillan, late of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed his Majesty's Consul at Nice. The Mr. A. Macmillan referred to is, I presume, the brother of the Principal of Elphinstone College and formerly an esteemed district officer in the North-West Provinces. Mr. A. Macmillan, or as he prefers to spell his name Mc Millan retired in 1894 after 26 years of service, and for sometime past he has filled the chair of Indian Jurisprudence and Indian History at King's College, London. It is very rarely, I fancy, that a retired Indian Civilian enters the Consular Service and at the present moment I can recall only one other instance, that of the Hon. John William Harris, who if I am not mistaken, also served in the North-Western Provinces. His Indian career, however was a comparatively brief one; being cut short by ill-health. He probably found less difficulty in obtaining a consulship than would be the case with those without similar influence. His father, the Hon. Sir Edward Harris, was a well-known member of the Diplomatic Service, and his uncle, the earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in two Administrations. Unlike the members of his family generally, the Hon. J. W. Harris is a Radical in Home politics and an active member of the Imperialist wing of the Opposition party or rather parties. Principal Macmillan's son, Second Lieutenant Stephen Macmillan, has, now that the 2nd Gordons are proceeding to India, if they have not already gone, been posted to the Mounted Infantry in South Africa. He has lately been attached to the 2nd Gordons as an officer of the Militia Battalion of the famous Highland Regiment, and is one of a numerous body of young fellows who during the war have done credit to their old school, St. Paul's.

Sir William Bisset, who is about to pay a visit to India in connection with the S. S. and O. I. Railway, of which he was formerly the agent and is now one of the directors, was to have started to-day. He has, however, had to defer his departure for a week on account of a domestic affliction.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE WRANGLER.

DEATH OF MR. B. M. CAMA.

A PROMISING CAREER CUT SHORT.

THE regrettable news was received in Bombay yesterday morning that Mr. Byramjee Naorojee Cama, one of the twin Parsi brothers, who attained high positions in the recent Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, had been killed by an accident while riding. The sad news was conveyed by a telegram which was received by Mr. Naorojee Pestonjee Cama, father of the deceased. Young Cama had been as a riding school at Woolwich, whither he had repaired to prepare himself for the riding test in connection with the Indian Civil Service examination. He returned to Cambridge only a few days ago to resume his studies, and was evidently exercising when he met with the fatal accident.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

"Le" Memorial Diplomatique" publishes information to the effect that a very important interview between King Edward and the Emperors of Germany and Austria, with the object of maintaining the order, peace, and security of Europe, will take place in February 1902.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Moscow correspondent of the Standard wrote under date Dec. 13 :—

While the political Press of Russia is still engaged in wrestling about England, if at all, in the customary Russian manner, the special organs of the Ministry of Finance are inspired with a totally different feeling. In a long review of Russia's outlook in face of a possible tariff war withGermany the Ministry of Finance has plainly declared that England is the only market to which Russia can now turn, and this was likewise the burden of the speech with which Prince Kotchoubey, President of the Moscow Imperial Agricultural Society, sent off the second Russian deputation to London. The speech was of such a friendly nature towards England that it was quietly ignored by every paper in Moscow, and only fragments appeared in a few St Petersburg journals. In Warsaw an informal sort of Society has been got together of specialists who are engaged in working out a scheme for placing orders in other countries, mostly England, Belgium, France, and Switzerland, for all kinds of goods now bought in Germany.

Too much importance will, of course, not be attached in England to this passing wave of friendly feeling by quarters which are known to have every reason to aim at good relations with the people most richly endowed with wealth, and always seeking for new investments. Still, it is a striking comment upon that portion of the Russian Press which is busy upholding the belief that England is on the verge of ruin. The same thing was said, much more eloquently, by one of Russia's poets on the eve of the Crimean war, and with as little truth.

The Novosti says:—Any serious attempt to develop Russia's commercial relations with Great Britain is a matter for congratulation, as being both desirable and opportune. At present, the annual exports of Russian goods to Great Britain do not exceed in value 20,000,000l. sterling, while the exports to Great Britain of American goods amount to 120,000,000l. sterling, and of French goods to 53,000,000l. On the other hand, the imports of British goods into Russia in 1899 only reached the figure of 11,000,000l. sterling In the event of a Customs war breaking out between Russia and Germany, the British market would become of the highest importance to Russia. British goods could replace to a considerable extent what Russia has hitherto received from Germany. Great Britain, indeed, appears disposed to develop her commercial relations with Russia. At any rate, the representatives of the Society of Russian Agriculturists have just been honoured with a very sympathetic and friendly welcome by the Lord Mayor of London, a la obvious. It adjures the Government, the colonial stration of goodwill towards Russia, and which constitutes an event as happy as it is in accord with the desires of the two nations.

The "Novosti" recalls the fact that the 'Finance Messenger,' the official organ of the Russian Ministry of Finance, a few days ago said that Russia's export trade must have for its inevitable object the extension of the commercial ties of the empire with other exporting countries, commencing, first of all, with Great Britain; it has already, with the aid of the Government, taken quite a number of steps in this direction, such as the Russian Agriculturists' Mission to England, the organisation of the rapid preparation of butchers' meat the development of butter manufactures, &c.

It is evident, from these words, concludes the 'Novosti,' that there exists a close relation between the new Customs arrangements being made by Germany and the commercial rapprochement between Russia and Great Britain, which may largely compensate Russia for the loss of the German market, while, at the same time, the imports of British merchandise into Russia may be increased to the detriment of German imports.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND ABYSSINIA.

Writing on Dec. 22 the Paris correspondent of the "Times" says :—The "Temps" last night, in terms not altogether habitual to it, published a long article on the Abyssinian railway which is bound to cause some consternation here. That journal is filled with anxiety, an anxiety caused by the confirmation it has just had in a letter addressed to it by Lord Chesterfield, of an English company's intention to divert the entire trade of Abyssinia from Jibuti to Zeila by the device of tapping the main line as now constructed up to Ada Galla at a point called Lassarat. This branch line to Zeila, according to Lord Chesterfield, will give French and English trade an equal chance and "I maintain," he adds, "the good relations between our two countries."

The Temps is profoundly convinced otherwise, and it regards Lord Chesterfield's views as admirably characteristic of Englishmen's inveterate and ingrained habits of considering the world beyond their own isle as property kindly put at their disposal by the Almighty. But the affair, in the opinion of the Temps, is too serious to be regarded merely as a document in what Mr Kensa called historic psychology. It is primarily a political affair of importance to the whole of France, for it involves the grave question of the limit of the French sphere of influence in this region. The owners of the railway will have the whole trade of Abyssinia, and therefore, the political influence there. The very nature and aims of the trust, as the Temps calls the English company, prove that the English are well aware of the grave interests at stake, for, considered economically these aims are more than absurd. Zeila inadequate port, whereas Jebuti is a fine one moreover, the traffic on the line will be for a long time to come hardly sufficient to pay the expenses of the Jibuti section. It is therefore, economically speaking, to think of dividing the line into two portions. It is evident that the English company has behind it the English Government, either by means of resources taken from the Indian Budget, or by the promise of a guarantee which it will obtain from Parliament when the complete authority of the trust" shall have been secured. This is why the Temps is doing its utmost to arouse public opinion here in time to put Paris in movement to act, and act quickly, before it be too late so as to defend French interests in these regions.

It is not merely that ever since the time of Louis Philippe France has always displayed a special attention in Abyssinia and this region in general, and, in fact, so privileged that the greater portion of the trade even of Aden is in French hands, not to speak of Clause 3 of the concession of this very railway, by which no other company can be allowed to establish rival lines up to Abyssinia and the White Nile from either the Indian Ocean or the Red Sea. No, it is not merely all this, but it is the fact that if the Zeila line is really laid down the theory of complete equality between France and England will be absurd, and Jibuti, which has leapt within a few years to a town of 15,000 inhabitants, will once more become deserted, and Zeila will grow in proportion. France thus being purely and simply expatriated; she will find herself, after Fashoda and after the long irritation of the Egyptian thorn in her flesh—the Temps actually formulates these comparisons—once more humiliated, and the relations between the two countries will, contrary to what Lord Chesterfield alleges, be worse than ever they have been. For the Temps, therefore the conclusion welcome which may even be described as a demon group, the public ever to be on the alert, and it suggests, in agreement with the Colonial Union, that a careful revision of the credits of the 130 000 000 fr. of the colonial estimates should be made so as to defer the least urgent of them, sacrificing everything to the necessity of having resources which will permit the balancing of British influence in the councils of the company.

The whole affair is typical. The situation is one with which we are familiar, and it will not be the last time that we shall have to record situations of the sort in which Frenchmen will refuse to find the money and the men to involve their forces or their capitals in affairs at this or that point, and that Englishmen will rush in where the French have not cared to go, put their money into enterprises which Frenchmen have disdained, and that finally, when all this is done, the French will blame the English for having done what they themselves did not wish to do, and for having risked their money where they dared not risk it. The Temps, as has been seen, recalls the Egyptian Question. The French did indeed, refuse to go to Egypt, and the English now decline to leave that country because they went there not in spite of the French, but because of the French. The comparison after all, is fairly just and I do not well see how it will be possible to say to the English. "Upon our refusal you have provided the money, and now that we see you have done this we make the affair a good one and beg you to hand it over to us." Lord Chesterfield's suggestion. I take it is more ,practical and reasonable, and it will be better to come to an understanding.

The same correspondent, writing on Dec.23, says:—The Colonial group of the Senate met to-date and decided to call the attention of the Government to the critical situation of French interests on the Somali coast owing to the projects of the English company of the Abyssinian Railway. It resolved also to come to an understanding on this question with the Colonial group of the Chamber.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE TRIPOLI QUESTION.

A REPORTED AGREEMENT.

The Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung professes to have learnt from a diplomatic source that France and Italy have concluded a formal agreement, in which France declares that she will put no obstacles in the way of a seizure of Tripoli by Italy, in whatever form this measure may be carried out. The paper goes on to say :—

"In this agreement, Italy is even promised material support from France under certain conditions, should she meet with opposition in carrying out her aims. This clause, however, is strictly limited in its application, and is not directed against any Power represented in the European Concert.

According to the "Allgemeine," Italy will, before long, avail herself of this agreement, and make Tripoli and Italian Protectorate. It adds :—

Any objection on the part of England is regarded as out of the question, since the negotiation between Italy and England on this matter have led to a completely satisfactory result. As, moreover, France and England alone are directly interested in the fate of Tripoli in consequence of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1899 about the Hinterland of that country, the declaration of an Italian Protectorate over it will probably meet with no opposition in any quarter.

Even if the first part this piece of information is not altogether unfavourable—namely, that official France and not only the French Press, has offered Tripoli to Italy, more or less as bait to win her over from the Triple Alliance—the latter statement, says the Vienna correspondent of the Standard, that the Tripoli Question is about to enter into the acute stage, sounds less credible. Italy would certainly have to think twice before taking action.

Even if Turkey, unprovoked for a naval war, cannot enforce her respect for her claims, the conquest of Tripoli itself, which is larger than Italy, and is inhabited by wild and warlike tribes, would certainly prove an expensive and difficult undertaking. It is quite possible that the Inhabitants would offer a stubborn resistance and even if they could not make another Punic War of it, years might pass before Italy became the actual as well as the nominal master of the country. One may doubt, moreover, whether the labour and sacrifices required would be adequately repaid even by success. No doubt Tripoli would be of great value to Italy from a military point of view. Were another European Power to occupy the country Sicily which lies opposite it would be directly threatened. On the other hand, the new colony would necessarily cost much and bring in little, and the Italians, sadder and wiser for previous experiences with African possessions, are not likely to throw themselves headlong into a new African adventure.

The Politische Correspondent hears from Paris that M. Delcassé intends, when the Foreign Office Vote is discussed in the French Chamber in the latter half of January, to treat the subject of France's Italian relations very fully, and in a sense identical with Signor Prinetti's recent speech. In this way we are told, the agreement between the Cabinets of Paris and Rome will be authoritatively substantiated on the French side. The inspired correspondent continues :—

As the Quai d' Orsay, Signor Prinetti's utterance have met with a responsive reception ; and it is declared, as a fact, that tripoli and its Hinterland do not form the object of French ambition.

The same news-sheet hears from Constantinople that Signor Prinetti's statement has made a deep and painful impression at the Sublime Porte. Its Information from this quarter says :—

Although it is doubtful whether there is any foundation for the rumour that the Turkish Council of Ministers has already met to deliberate on a counter demonstration, it appears probable to well-informed persons in the Turkish Capital, that the Sultan's Ambassadors in Rome and Paris will be instructed to ask for explanations and to express the Turkish Government's regret that the future of a Turkish possession has been so freely discussed by official personages in Parliament.

The papers in this country, says the "Standard" correspondent at Vienna, are at last beginning to discuss the new turn in Franco-Italian relations, and its possible effect on the Triple Alliance. The Pester Lloyd says :—

Italy only entered the Triple Alliance after mature consideration, and following exclusively her own interests. The result is that she has found in this alliance the means of securing her position as a Great Power, safeguard foreign politics, and security for the undisturbed pursuit of her internal welfare; a feeling of safety which she could not have obtained either in any other combination or in isolation. This alliance, in which she maintains an imposing position as an equals, prevented not plestige in Europe being damaged by the numerous political, economic, and social crises she has passed through. While the kingdom has gained such inestimable guarantees, it has not given up the right to freely cultivate good relations with any other Power. If Italy now lives on friendly terms with France, she will be properly fulfilling the object of the Triple Alliance, which is not to bring about the casus foederis, but rather to stave it off.

On the other hand, Italy would run counter to her own vital interests were she to swerve a hair's breadth from the lines of her foreign policy for the sake of Tripoli, a conquest of very dubious value.

In the end, the Pester Lloyd comes to the conclusion that no one need be anxious for the future of the Triple Alliance, and that he regrets who predict its speedy collapse will prove to have been this time, as before, in the wrong.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, and the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Wang-Wenshao had their first formal meeting on Friday as a preliminary to considering the Manchurian Treaty. They exchanged official calls and will take up the consideration of the treaty immediately. Virtually the Chinese plenipotentiaries request that an early date be fixed for the withdrawal of all the Russian troops in Manchuria, except a railway guard and that the number of the latter be limited. They oppose the paragraph restraining China from increasing the number of her troops in Manchuria without consulting Russia contending that the Chinese Government must have liberty to maintain whatever force may be necessary to preserve order. Further, they request that an early date be fixed for returning the Mluchwang-Shan-hai-kwan Railway, and that a considerable reduction be made in the indemnity which the Russians ask for repairing and maintaining the railway. They are also opposed to the idea of giving Russia a monopoly of future mining concessions. Our St. Petersburg Correspondent writes :—

All accounts received from Manchuria agree in representing the state of the country as very unsettled. The presence of a great number of Russian troops, though it is probably the lesser of two evils, has, I have reason to believe, given rise to very serious abuses. Private letters to residents in St. Petersburg from various parts of the country describe shocking outrages perpetrated by bands of Cossacks on the defenceless inhabitants. A typical instance of these outrages is related on the evidence of one of the victims in the Zabaikalye Transvaikalia (the Russian name for the part of Siberia east of Lake Baikal), a newspaper of some reputation published at Chita.

According to this journal a band of horse thieves stole a large drove of several hundred horses belonging to a Mongol of the name of Lopushka, living near Khailar. The Cossacks who were sent in pursuit recaptured the horses and restored them to the owner. The latter, however, discovered that about 100 were still missing. Instead of giving notice to the authorities he sent six of his relatives after the thieves with instructions to regain possession of his property, if necessary by repurchase. The Mongols, after they had travelled about 100 versts from Khailar, pitched a camp and began to prepare their food. They were surprised by the appearance of a number of men armed with rifles who opened fire upon them. The Mongols were too panics-stricken to seek safety in flight, but called out to their assailants that they were Russians. The attacking party who are described as Cossacks by the surviving victim of the outrage, galloped up to them, stripped them naked, and drove them off. After travelling about four versts the party was joined by another band of Cossacks who brought the total number up to 70 men. They all dismounted and the leader of the band began an examination of the Mongols. One of these, who could speak Russian, explained who they were and what errand they were bound. The Cossack leader asked for their passports. They explained that Lopushka had not given them any as they were going to a Chinese district and they would not need passports to come to terms with the horse thieves. This did not satisfy the Cossack, who disregarding their prayers and on treaties, ordered them to be beheaded. The sentence was carried out on all of them with the exception of the interpreter. The unfortunate Mongols were tortured and insulted before being executed.

The man who had acted as interpreter begged hard for his life, and promised if he were spared to show the Cossacks where they could find the horse thieves. Without making any promises as to his fate, the Cossacks ordered him to guide them. Night, however, came on before they discovered the horse thieves and the Mongol managed to escape from his tormentors. After wandering naked and without food for three days and nights about the country the unfortunate man succeeded in making his way back to Lopushka's, where he arrived half dead from cold, hunger, and fatigue. His master, when he had heard the story, applied to the commander of the garrison for an escort of Cossacks in order that he might find and bury the bodies of his relatives. This simple request, however, was refused him.

Such is the story told by the "Zabaikalye." It seems almost incredible. But the Siberian newspapers are kept even more strictly under control than their contemporaries in European Russia. It is inconceivable that such a charge could be published at Chita and reproduced in St. Petersburg unless those responsible for its publication could substantiate it.

THE P. AND O. SURTAX.

The "Times" publishes the following letter :—Sir I observe in your report of the P. and O. Company shareholders' meeting that the chairman has taken umbrage because anonymous critics have been accusing the company of foisting an imposition in the shape of a surtax on the public without just cause, and he commiserated with his shareholders for not being able to show even greater profits. This he did after reminding the shareholders that for some years past they have paid 12 per cent, to the deferred shareholders, whilst this year they only paid 10 per cent., due to the loss of the Sobraon, the whole cost of which they had paid for out of the current working account—not, as can would have expected, out of their insurances fund, which is known to be a very large sum. He also stated that last year they carried to reserve fund £182,000, and the year's working was also charged with the very large sum of £500,000, for depreciation, and that in the last few years £500,000 had been set aside in excess of the normal depreciation of 5 per cent. on the original cost of the ships, and "the book cost of the fleet stood at the remarkably low figure of £5 14s. 0d. per ton."

It is very evident, therefore, that the P. and O. Company cannot plead poverty or losses as a ground for this most unjust surtax of 10 per cent.

The chairman stated that coals had cost £95,648 more than in the previous year, but this does not elucidate matters, because he also informed the shareholders a larger mileage had been performed by the ships. It is interesting also to note that "In order to economize in price Indian and other native fuel had been used as largely as possible." It may be noted Indian coal has not risen in price to the same extent as English coal. In fact, it has not, I believe, risen at all in the case of most Indian mines.

The chairman also stated that there had not been a 10 per cent. profit on the passenger traffic.

As regards this latter statement it would be interesting to know if this was because the loss in the Australian passenger traffic ate up most of the profits of the Indian passenger traffic, as is often charged by Indians. It is well, Sir, that the public should know this undoubted fact—that the following are the charges for the P. and O. Company for passengers from London to Bombay and Sydney, taken out of their P. and O. Handbook—Sydney is double the distance from London that Bombay is viz :—Bombay to London.—First class, £55 ; second class, £35 and £37 10s. Sydney to London.—First class, £60, £65, and £70 ; second class, £38, £37, and £40. To all the above charges must now be added the 10 per cent. surtax.

If a second-class passenger can be carried to Bombay at a profit of less than 10 per cent., what is the rate of profit of carrying a passenger double the distance to Sydney for the same charge ?

This is a question I should like to see answered, especially as the chairman stated there had been a larger business with Australia.

There are many more lines of steamers running to Australia than to India, and the colonies have their own Parliaments, which might possibly interfere if they found a ring was formed to run up the price of passages to the same extent as those to India. It would therefore be impossible for the P. and O. to form a ring, as they have in the Indian trade India, it may be noted, has no Parliament, nor has it any voice in Indian affairs ; and, moreover, prominent English politicians are placed on the board of the P. and O. The ring continues, and will continue, the result of which will be that India and its inhabitants suffer and will continue to pay the highest rates in the world for passenger traffic to and from Europe, and the P. and O. will continue to pay enormous dividends and add to its depreciation and reserve funds twice more than is necessary, and finally reduce the book cost of the fleet to £4 per ton. This may be excellent for the shareholders of the P. and O. Company, but what is it for poor old

INDIA !

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and HONEY SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial toilet soap for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

FIGHTING IN ORANGE COLONY.

FIVE BOER LEADERS KILLED OR CAPTURED.

(From the mail papers of December 20th to 27.)

General French reports Colonels Monro and Scobell, operating in North-Eastern District, have reduced Fouche and Myburg to about 300 mounted, broken up in small parties. There are some dismounted Boers in hiding in mountains. Remains of commando which broke through block-house line, under Kritzinger, pursued by Bentinck and Doran, have taken refuge in Candoboo Mountains. They number about seventy, and are principally Cradock rebels, possibly trying to return there. In South-Western, country remains clear of enemy. To the south of line Glanwilliam-Sutherland, columns are gradually pursuing enemy north.

To the south of Orange River Colony, Colonel Rochfort's columns are following up few remaining scattered bands. General C. Knox's columns have moved to Thaba N'chu line, and are about to operate north of it. The blockhouse line from Kroonstad is now close to Lindley. Some strong parties of enemy, who were threatening the work, have been driven off by General Elliot's columns. The Frankfort line has reached Tafelkop, which was occupied yesterday and the line from Harrismith is being rapidly pushed on to Bethlehem. Commandant Haasbroek was killed, December 16 in operation near the Dan-renberg, under Colonel Barker's direction. His brother, Field-Cornet Haasbroek, was killed, December 19, by one of the same columns, which also captured Field-Cornet Froneman and seven others. Lord Methuen, actingjoint conjune with Colonel Rakewich, near Wolmaransfad, captured thirty-six prisoners and much stock. Both columns have now returned to Klerksdorp. On December 18 South African Constabulary, under Colonel Steele, surprised laagers at Kilpan, to the west of Hamanskraal and took fairy-ytwo prisoners, including Field-Cornet Schoemann. Colonel Colenbrander in same district has captured sixty-two prisoners including Commandant Adrian Nigel. These are mostly Badenhorst's Alberts, and Kemp's men. In the Eastern Transvaal, Colonels Park and Urmston have been again slightly engagedinear Duistroom. General Bruce Hamilton is working to the east of Ermelo and General Plumer and Spens are Co-operating to south..

DE WETS FIGHT WITH DARTNELL.

BOERS CHARGE WITHIN 150 YARDS OF THE BRITISH.

Lord Kitchener has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War :—

Johannesburg, Saturday, December 21, 12.10 p.m.—On December 18, 19, and 20 sharp fighting took place Orange River Colony and Transvaal. On December 18 Dartnell, with Imperial Light Horse, was attacked near Lyndberg, in Bethlehem district, by De Wet, with about 800. Enemy charged within about 150 yards. After several hours' fighting, driven off, with loss of about twenty. We had one man killed, two officers and ten men wounded. Dartnell has marched 120 miles in three and half days, without transport. Spens reports from Transvaals that on the 16th Mounted Infantry, under Major Bridgford, after night march in direction of Beginderiyn, were searchin farms, and owing to nature of work, divided into parties, when they were attacked by 300 Boers and forty armed natives, under Brits. Boers charged with determination, overwhelming portion of mounted Infantry before Spens could assist. Casualties severe, but details not to hand. Capt. Ia Brindley, Manchester Regiment, and Lieutenant Moller, Middlesex Regiment, were dangerously wounded.

TWO BRITISH SUCCESSES.

Sunday.—Colonel Mackenzie, acting under General B. Hamilton's orders in Eastern Transvaal, wires from Bothwell : Marched night December 19 Carolina to Lake Banagher ; attacked Baroud Smit's commando at dawn killed six, sixteen prisoners, Smit himself escaping. Colonel Park reports from Nylstroom his column attacked inforce night December 19 at Elandspruit by Muller and Richards with pompom. Enemy driven off, after hour's fighting, leaving eight killed, including Commandant Krieze, F. C. Mahon, and three wounded. Other wounded carried of by enemy in blankets.

Our casualities : Seven men killed, six officers and eighteen other ranks wounded. (Lake Banagher is one of a number of small lakes lying between Carolina and Amsterdam in the Eastern Transvaal.

Nylstroom is a station on the Pietersburg railway north of Pretoria. The pom-pom used by Commandant Muller is one of the two he captured from the Victorians at Wilmansrust last June.)

DE WET'S REPULSE.

A Reuter telegram from Harrismith, dated Monday, says : Further particulars which have been received here of General Dartnell's fight with De Wet show that the Boers on the hillside in a ravine, after their gun placed on an eminence. On the approach of General Dartnell's column the gun was, fired twice, this being the signal for an attack. The Boers immediately rods into view, galloping straight at our men, and opened fire rapidly as they rode. Finding their progress checked here they next tried the flanks, with a similar result. They then engaged all sides simultaneously for nearly three hours, keeping up an incessant fire. As a last resource they concentrated on the rearguard, but Campbell's column closing in, the enemy beat a hasty retreat. It is surmised that De Wet's reason for making such a determined attack was to gain a decisive blow at the Imperial Light Horse, whose strength he probably under-estimated. The casualty list issued from the War Office includes Surgeon Captain T. G. Crean, dangerously wounded at Elands River on the 15th inst. At the same time and place Captain C. H. Brierley was severely wounded, and Captain Walter Jardine and Lieutenant John O'dara slightly wounded ; all belonging to Imperial Light Horse.

DAMANT ATTACKED.

A KOPJE STORMED; SEVERE BRITISH LOSS.

The following despatches have been received at the War Office from Lord Kitchener :—

Johannesburg, Saturday, December 21—In the Orange River Colony, Damant and Rimington, after night march, reached Tafelkop dawn December 20 : columns marching parallel three miles interval ; Kopje held by Damant's rearguard was surprised by 800 Boers, under M. Botha, who, notwithstanding gallant resistance, rushed kopje commanding it in body and guns. Enemy only retained possession short time. Damant himself driving them off before Rimington could come up, but regret to say casualties heavy, namely : Colonel Damant dangerously wounded, two officers and twenty men killed, three officers and seventeen men wounded. Rimington pursued vigorously for some time, driving Boers across Wilge River, when they dispersed in all directions. Boers left six dead on ground, and Rimington, in pursuit, caught five prisoners, one being Commandant Keyter. Afterwards Grobler Boer, who came under flag of truce to ask for leave to remove dead, admitted to having already buried twenty-seven.

BOERS MISTAKEN FOR YEOMEN.

Sunday, 3-40 p.m.—Am glad to say Damant reported progressing favourably, although hit in four places. He has dictated further details regarding action December 20. Whilst galloping forward to intercept Boers crossing river at Moggefontein, on Bisiepruit, he noticed five lots of what he took to be General E. O. Hamilton's Yeomanry. They were formed in squadrons, horses being held, and were firing volleys, apparently at Boers. Damant never doubted they were Hamilton's men, Rimington had temporarily lost touch. Presently supposed Yeomanry rode in column of troops close past Captain Scott's squadron, Damant's Horse, Scott fired, dropping eight, remainder galloped at guns. Damant himself advanced with one troop to intercept Boers by gaining crest commanding kopjes Boers arrived first. Heavy fire, Troop took what cover available on spot immediately below Boers, and fought till all were killed or wounded, except four men. Meanwhile Scots, realising position, collected men, charged, and captured kopje, all officers and men on kopje behaving with greatest gallantry.

COLENBRANDER'S GOOD WORK.

Pretoria, Monday.—Yesterday the National Scouts captured fourteen prisoners south of Olphants Nek.—Colonel Colenbrander, in the Pietersburg district, surprised another, laager, taking sixty prisoners.—Reuter.

MOVEMENTS OF STEYN AND DE WET.

Winburg, Sunday.—Numbers of the enemy, including De Wet and Steyn, assembled on Dingaan's Day at Kafir Kop, On Barker's advance the party proceeded towards Lindley.—Reuter.

A BOTHA COMMANDO DEFEATED.

BENSON'S OTHER GUN RECOVERED.

Durban, Saturday.—News has been received by the Durban depot of the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles that the Rifles yesterday came in touch with one of Botha's commandos,

A sharp fight took place, with the result that the Boers suffered a severe defeat, and that the second of the guns lost by Colonel Benson was recovered.—Central News.

ONE HUNDRED BOERS CAPTURED.

Pretoria, Thursday.—Yesterday Colonel Steele, operating in the Magaliesberg with a force of Constabulary, effected the capture of thirty-six Boers. Lord Methuen reports also a capture of thirty-two, Colonel Allenby has also captured thirty-two of the enemy in the Heidelberg district, near the Constabulary posts.—Reuter.

KRITZINGER'S PLUCK.

A Laffan telegram from Pretoria says that Commandant Kritzinger was captured while attempting to rescue a comrade named Aaft (?) who was shot near the blockhouse in trying to cross the line near Honover Road Station. Kritzinger made three attempts to rescue the man, and as the third was shot himself and dragged into the blockhouse. Two other Boers who also tried to rescue Aaft (?) were also captured.

BOTHA'S ALLEGED THREATS TO SHOOT BRITISH OFFICERS.

Paris, Tuesday.—A Durban message to the "Rappel" states that General Botha is detaining five English officers in his camp. He has warned Lord Kitchener that the officers will be shot if Kritzinger is sentenced to death by Court Martial.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

Piquetberg, Sunday.—The Boers attacked Colonel Crabbe's rear waggons near Clanwilliam on the 20th inst., but were driven off. The British casualities were three killed and ten wounded.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF SCHEEPERS.

CHARGES OF MURDER AND ARSON.

Graaff Reinet, Wednesday.—The trial of Scheepers, the well-known rebel leader, was begun here to-day. There are thirty charges, including murder, arson, train-wrecking, and cruelty to prisoners. The accused pleaded not guilty. Scheepers is twenty-three years of age, of light build, and well dressed. He speaks English well. The prisoner appeared to be in ill-health, and was accommodated with a chair in Court, but he maintained a nonchalant demeanour during the proceedings.—Reuter.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers

In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

LIPTONS TEAS

obtained the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

LIPTONS COFFEES

were awarded the GRAND PRIX.

Agent :—D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic. Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative) DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions) QUALITIES REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect beon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

. . . Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

. . . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

. . . . . We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most beneficial for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic ; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Nostrum qui non sitiat.*

Extract from the *Gazette Medicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It performs the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic it is good for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the obesity, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely take BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory:
LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

The British Medical Journal says—
"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The Lancet says—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The London Medical Record says—
"It is invaluable."

This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed Tins of Chemists, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.

WHOLESALE & ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of and "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

For Hunting Expeditions and Long Journeys.

Lemco should be included when packing the tiffen baskets, for making Soups and enriching Gravies, Sauces, &c. —Multum in Parvo.

A cup before retiring at night will effectually ward off Malaria, Jungle Fever. During convalescence it is the best pick-me-up. Lemco is a medical comfort and a culinary necessity.

LEMCO MEANS LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGT

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

THE cash value of a city is perhaps the least important side of it, but one's thoughts turn in that direction on reading that the rateable value of London is now £91,259,812, and, almost in the same column, that Manchester has twenty million pounds' worth of public property. What, one wonders, would the bids be like if London were in the market? Nobody knows. We can make only the wildest of guesses. Certain it is that, as London stands to-day, not all the money in the world could buy it. It has been calculated that the world's stock of actual coin runs up to six thousand million sterling, and not even that enormous heap could buy the things which belong to us all by virtue of being citizens of the Metropolis. In one sense we are all millionaires. London, at least, is ours, as the street arab reminded the pompous policeman when telling him to "stand up straight."

"This is all mine," said the proud father, who was showing his boy the Houses of Parliament. He had a very practical appreciation of the heritage of the Englishman, but he overlooked the fact that his share in the Houses of Parliament was not worth much more than half a crown. The home of the Mother of Parliaments could not be built to-day for less than £5,000,000, and there are, of course, forty million "owners" of it. St. Thomas's Hospital, across the river, and the Albert Embankment running along the front of it, are worth together over a million—each one of the hospital "blocks" cost fifty thousand pounds; and Westminster Bridge, the widest bridge in the world ran up a builder's bill of a quarter of a million. Within sight of this bridge are two hotels which two round millions would not buy; and Somerset House, which stands in the credit book for half a million. Waterloo Bridge, also within view, was a calamitous failure when built, but is is worth to-day much more than the million pounds which were spent upon it. The bridges on both sides of it represent an expenditure of over four millions sterling, and all along the river stand the evidences of London's ever-increasing value. The tunnels under the Thames stand for many millions, and the Embankment has proved cheap—as a channel for traffic if not as a well made roadway—at two millions.

How many of the millions who use the underground railways every week ever think of the huge value they represent in the commercial world? Two thousand yards of one of these lines were laid at a cost of two millions. But even that price, thirty pounds an inch as it is, would not buy it to-day; the owners would hardly ask a farthing less than five millions. Another mile on the same line, which involved an outlay of £350,000, represents six times that sum to-day, and one marvels to think what the new Twopenny Tube must be worth, seeing that £12,000,000 has been suggested as the value of the old tube in South London. In actual cost, indeed, the South London Electric Railway represents seven millions sterling. The hotels and public-houses of London could not be bought up, somebody has reckoned, for £23,000,000, but the figure is ridiculously below the mark. One public-house changed hands some years ago for half a million, and, apart from the huge price which would have to be set on the property in the auction rooms, the licences stand for wealth beyond the dreams of millionaires. London has given away many fortunes in monopolies—how great may be imagined from the fact that two hotels find it profitable to pay £450 between them in ground rent.

Try to buy the Tower. The invading American, taking a cab at Charing Cross, with three millions in his pocket, might buy the Crown jewels with his money, but he would have nothing left to pay the cabby with, and he would have to leave behind a treasure-store worth the Crown jewels many times over. The National Gallery is more valuable still. It cost, with the new Tate Gallery Section, £350,000 to build, and has one picture which cost fourteen pounds an inch, and thirty-eight others for which £1,700 apiece was paid. The Albert Hall stands for a quarter of a million, the Government Offices in Whitehall for half a million, and the Crystal Palace for a million and a half. Buckingham Palace, the ugliest Royal residence in Europe, as somebody has called it, is worth £4,000,000 as it stands according to a careful authority, and Devonshire House and Lansdowne House at a million pounds apiece. The value of some churches and chapels, whose ministers will tell you they are very poor, is astonishing. The Metropolitan Tabernacle is worth £30,000, St. Martin's Church £36,000, St. Pancras Church £80,000, the Memorial Hall £100,000, and there is a church in the City which stands on a site worth hundreds of thousands of pounds.

And what of the parks and the streets? A million an acre is the stock price of land around the Bank of England—a rate at which Hyde Park would run every bank in England dry. Battersea Park cost over £300,000 to lay out; and the entrances to Hyde Park cost nearly as much as this. About the same sum was spent in laying out New Oxford street, and the short stretch of highway which we know as Holborn Viaduct represents an outlay of two millions. Four of the cattle markets cost two millions between them; and beneath us as we walk are 2,300 miles of sewers worth £4,000,000. The Monument could not be bought, at cost price, for less than £20,000, or the Nelson column for less than fifty thousand. St. Martin's-le-Grand in bricks, mortar, and apparatus stands for £2,000,000, and the Law Court, with the land they stand on, are worth half a million more than the General Post Office. So one might go on. There is something of infinity in the vast accumulation of historic treasure and commercial wealth which we call London, and after all, nothing can be more impossible than to put a cash value upon the epitome of the city and its story.

How many people know that Dr. Smiles, "who taught us how to help ourselves," is living to-day in a quiet grove in Kensington? On Monday he began the last of his octogenarian years; if he lives to see next Christmas he will be ninety. He was born on December 23, 1812, when Napoleon was still threatening Europe, and before anybody had ever heard of either Gladstone or Waterloo. Dr. Smiles's birthday must carry him back in thought to a time when many of the things which seem to us the foundation-stones of civilisation had not yet come into being—when ships were made of wood; when nobody had dreamed of a Maxim gun and nobody had heard an explosion of dynamite; when there was not an inch of railway line in Europe, and men were travelling from place to place as men had done for two [illegible] years; when to cross the sea was an [illegible] men were talking of steam[illegible] of flying to-day. The Stephensons and [illegible]ts of that day were asking, not if men could fly or speak through space but if they could travel more than ten miles an hour, and send letters for less than a shilling.

There was room, in that far-off world in which Dr Smiles had his being, for a gospel of Self-Help. Some of the men whose names we know in public life to-day were picking up scraps of learning then, from Popular Educators. It was essentially a time for inspiration, and Dr. Smiles, who managed one of the first railways and saw the dim vista of possibilities they opened up, was one of the old century men who stood between half-serfdom and full manhood, and helped the people to help themselves. "Self-Help" may be said to have grown in some way out of the birth of railways. George Stephenson and Samuel Smiles were the best of friends, and the "railway enthusiasm" was common to both.

Dr. Smiles has created a literature of his own, though its bounds have long since passed beyond his reach. Few books have achieved such a remarkable and lasting reputation as "Self-Help," yet few books have had simpler or more unpretentious beginnings. The book grew out of a series of talks in a cholera hospital, where Dr. Smiles, then preaching as a doctor in Leeds, had been persuaded to meet a few young men in earnest. He talked "Self-Help" to them, as he has "talked" it since to millions through his book. "Those little talks are amongst the happiest memories of my life," he says.

"What a privilege it is to be born poor" one feels on reading "Self-Help," and the same thought comes as one things of Dr. Smiles's life. He has preached a gospel he has practised; nothing but his own energy and character have made his life successful. He was one of eleven fatherless children, born eighty-nine years ago at Haddington, eighteen miles from Edinburgh, the birthplace of John Knox. He was in his teens when his father died of cholera, and on his shoulders rested the burden of keeping the home together. He began as a doctor in his native place, but as there were doctors already there at the rate of one for every hundred families, the newcomer found little room. It was then that he went to Leeds, where he began as a doctor, gave up medicine to edit a newspaper, and ended by managing a railway. For twenty-one years Dr. Smiles was interested in the railway revolution—interested, that is from the inside of it—and those who pass Charing Cross to-day may look up at the station there and see in it a monument of enterprise in which Dr. Smiles had his share.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION.

"Specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation."

PROFESSOR LAMBE,
University of Warsaw.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

NOTICES.

Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?

Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color it had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co.,

ROB ROY

WHATHO

PENS

UWANTA

ROB ROY PEN

HINKS WELLS & CO.,
BIRMINGHAM.

THIS series of Pens is made of the same material, by the same tools, by the same process and at the same Works, as the well known series of WAVERLEY PENS, which HINKS WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September 1901) MANUFACTURED and SUPPLIED to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Ltd.

FOR OFFICE, FOR HOME.
HINKS WELLS & CO.'S
ROB ROY PENS
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.
SOLD by all STATIONERS.

BALMORE WHISKY
BALMORE! BALMORE! BALMORE!

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY
MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D., D. Ph., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.

Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay, &c., &c.

Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Moxenas and Co., D. C. Umrigar, F. S. Madon & Co., and all respectable wine merchants.

For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agent for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 18, Bank Street Bombay.

T. S. BENNETT & CO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Medows Street, Bombay.
Preserve Your Sight

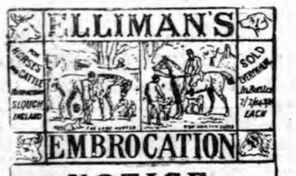
By using perfect American Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c.

UNEQUAL VISION.

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike; the result is continual straining and impairment of the Vision. For the Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, "Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet "Defect of Sight," free on application.

ELLIMAN'S



NOTICE.

THE **ELLIMAN** FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated.

Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 4s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.

Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

CORONATION JEWELLERY.

PEARL AND TURQUOISE. SOLID GOLD, LONDON MADE FASHIONS FOR SEASON 1902.

THE Illustrations below represent a SPECIAL SELECTION of the PRESENT LONDON SEASONS FASHIONS IN JEWELLERY, and, as this style of ornament has been recognised as the ACCEPTED FASHION FOR 1902, we offer them at SPECIAL CASH RATES as being eminently suited for PRESENTATION to FRIENDS AT HOME or IN INDIA

No more acceptable CHRISTMAS PRESENT could be given than an article which is NOW IN THE HEIGHT OF FASHION, will remain so for AT LEAST A YEAR and WILL ALWAYS BE USEFUL.

Turquoise & Pearl Brooch, Rs 126.

Pearl Brooch and Pendant Rs. 86.

Pearl & Turquoise Brooch and Pendant, Rs. 120.

Enamelled Shamrock Pear Cluster Brooch, Rs. 60.

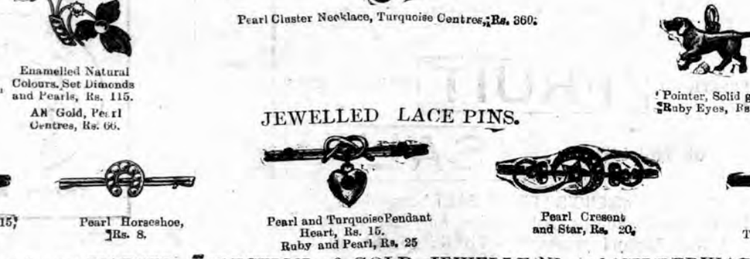
Turquoise and Pearl Brooch and Pendant Rs. 60.

Enamelled Natural Colours, Set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 115. All Gold, Pearl Centres, Rs. 60.

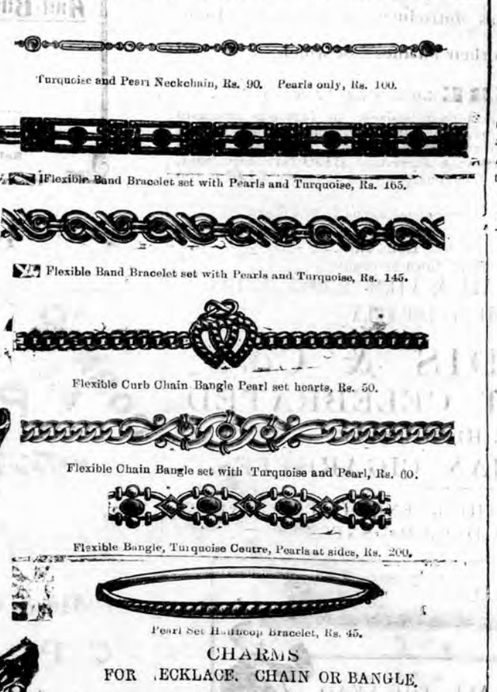
Pearl Necklace Rs. 100.

Pearl set Necklace, Rs. 240.

Pearl set Ivy Leaf Necklace with Diamond centre, Rs. 400.



Pearl Cluster Necklace, Turquoise Centres, Rs. 360.



Turquoise and Pearl Necklace, Rs. 90. Pearls only, Rs. 100.

Flexible Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 165.

Flexible Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 145.

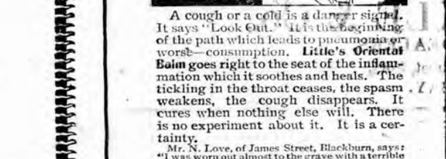
Flexible Curb Chain Bangle Pearl set hearts, Rs. 50.

Flexible Chain Bangle set with Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 60.

Flexible Bangle, Turquoise Centre, Pearls at sides, Rs. 200.

Pearl Set Harlicoop Bracelet, Rs. 45.

CHARMS
FOR NECKLACE, CHAIN OR BANGLE.

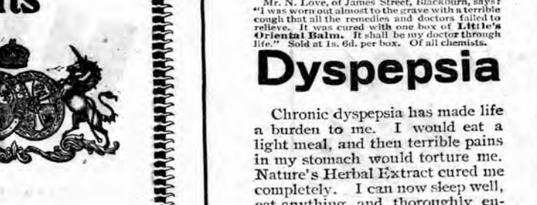


Lucky Bean set Turquoise, Rs. 15. Ruby set, Rs. 11.

Turquoise and Pearl Heart Pendant, Rs. 30.

Gold Shamrock Diamond Dew Drop, Rs. 30.

Bell Charm, Pearl set, Rs. 15.



Pointer, Solid gold, Ruby Eyes, Rs. 30.

Poodle, Solid gold, Diamond Eyes, Rs. 30

Lucky Pig, Solid gold Ruby Eyes, Rs. 25.

Bird Cage with Enamelled Bird, Rs. 24.

JEWELLED LACE PINS.

Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 15; and Rs. 18.

Pearl Horseshoe, Rs. 8.

Pearl and Turquoise Pendant Heart, Rs. 15. Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 25

Pearl Cresent and Star, Rs. 20.

Shamrock with Turquoise Centre, Rs. 12

Pearl set Bow Rs. 18. Enamelled Red, Green Blue, Rs. 24.

A most SELECT and most VARIED SELECTION of GOLD JEWELLERY and SILVERWARE suitable for CHRISTMA PRESENTS Now on View in our Saloons. Our new Catalogues of JEWELLERY, PLATE, WATCHES, PIANOS &c. post free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

. To .

Their Majesties

The King and Queen.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

Per 100 Rs. 2. Rs. 2-12. Rs. 2-8. Rs. 2-4. Rs. 1-8. Rs. 3.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.
Send for our illustrated Catalogue.

CINDERELLA
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
Are celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agents required for Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Ceylon.

MOIR'S BREAKFAST BACON
In Tins.
Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.
Purveyors by Special Appointment to His The Majesty King.

YOU MUST STOP COUGHING.

A cough or a cold is a danger signal. It says "Look Out." It is the beginning of the path which leads to pneumonia or worse—consumption. **Little's Oriental Balm** goes right to the seat of the inflammation which it soothes and heals. The tickling in the throat ceases, the spasm weakens, the cough disappears. It cures when nothing else will. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty.

Mr. N. Love, of James Street, Blackburn, says: "I was worn out almost to the grave with a terrible cough that all the remedies and doctors failed to relieve. I was cured with one box of Little's Oriental Balm. It shall be my doctor through life." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Dyspepsia

Chronic dyspepsia has made life a burden to me. I would eat a light meal, and then terrible pains in my stomach would torture me. Nature's Herbal Extract cured me completely. I can now sleep well, eat anything, and thoroughly enjoy life.

E. WILLARD, Arlington, Mass.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

NOTICES.

LONDON. Prince of Wales Hotel De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams "Suavely London" Terms, from 9/6 per day.

Stephen's

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

A SURPRISING FEATURE.

LADIES' & GENTS' TOWNEND BROTHERS' TOWNEND ROYAL BYOYCLES. Metal gear case with Gloucher A seen tyres; Hyde free wheel; Hyde Crank Clutch front Rim brake; Block pedalling Band brake; Plated Dao lime; adjusting Hubs; Half inch pitch chain; MOST HANDSOME AND STRONG MACHINES. Prices Rs. 260 & Rs. 235 for Gents'. When you have obtained Townend, Royal Machines you will be in possession of the "World's best value" on Cycle construction. Also Stone ENAMELLING (Rs. 7, Electroplating Rs. 17.

Repairs executed according to the most recent Methods. Just arrived High Grade accessories of Cycles

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
12, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS.
HEAD OFFICE: WARRLI, CLEVELAND HILL TELE. PHONE No. 205.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Pheasant" Trade Mark.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

HOME AT LAST.

HOW TO FURNISH SMARTLY WITHOUT DISTURBING CAPITAL.

IT is possible that many Officers and Indian Civilians are not aware of Messrs. NORMAN & STACEY'S Entire Revolution in Furnishing. This well-known Firm has introduced a system of Insurance in their business, of which

MR. LABOUCHERE *writes in "TRUTH":*

"NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an insurance upon his life, so that if, for instance, a man gets £200 worth of furniture on the hire-purchase system, and dies when instalments to the amount of £190 have been paid, not only does the furniture become the property of his representatives, but the £190 is also repaid to them."

Descriptive pamphlet will be sent (post free) on application to this paper, or to Messrs. NORMAN & STACEY, (L.D.), 118, Queen Victoria Street, London.

Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country.

WHEN YOU ARRIVE HOME CALL & VIEW MODEL ROOMS BEFORE FURNISHING LOCALLY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

ARE THE MOST CELEBRATED

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED FOR THEIR EXQUISITE QUALITY, EXCELLENCE AND DELICIOUSNESS.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA,
BECAUSE they are manufactured at CAIRO (EGYPT) and represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke!

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High Class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent, and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe, such as Clubs Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores, and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary, the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase—for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT: 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC

TOILET SOAP
BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.
Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.

TOOTH POWDER
IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.
Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited; THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

HUXLEY'S

MUSAFFI PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE.

(Huxley's formule for the 'Musaffi' Pills is supplied to Physicians.)

Anti-Bilious
Laxative
Purgative

One Pill, one dose.
100 FOR 12 ANNAS.
Sold by all Dealers.

SOLE AGENTS,

KEMP & CO. LD.,

BOMBAY.

COGNAC A.I.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

MOROSO SHERRY

BOMBAY

PALL MALL WHISKY

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a* WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent

---

In all parts of the World, the Natural Food for a Babe is Mothers Milk, and this does not contain stareh. Young infants connot digest stareby foods A perfect artificial food for Infants must, therefore, not contain stareh.

MELLIN'S FOOD

CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT MAKES A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST CHILD.

Samples and Directions for Use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to—BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co.; CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.; MADRAS—Oakes & Co.; KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co.; RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.; COCANADA—Hall, Wilson & Co.; COLOMBO—Neil S. Campbell & Co; COLOMBO and KANDY—Cargills, Limited.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED,
Calcutta Works:—Rodclyffe Road, Upton Park, London, England.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, whose it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the growth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LIMITED, 210 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

OUR SHIRTS ARE WORN AND APPRECIATED ON EACH OF THE FIVE CONTINENTS

Their special characteristics are:

DURABLE MATERIALS. COMFORTABLE CUT. RELIABLE WORKMANSHIP MODERATE PRICES.

LINEN FITTED DRESS SHIRTS

'The Planter'	These are made with fine longcloth four fold fronts and cuffs.	Rs. 25-8 PER DOZEN.
'The Eclipse'	These are made of a medium weight longcloth bodies, with fine linen fronts and cuffs.	Rs. 26-8 PER DOZEN.
'The Paragon'	Our well known quality with extra fine linen fronts and cuffs.	Rs. 32-0 PER DOZEN
'The Zephyr'	Made of fine light weight longcloth with superior linen fronts and cuffs.	Rs. 4[illegible]-0 PER DOZEN.
'The Excelsior'	Made of our best quality longcloth with extra superior linen fronts and cuffs.	Rs. 42-8 PER DOZEN.
'The Club'	Made of a good quality longcloth with either fine or course pique fronts and cuffs.	Rs. 37-8 PER DOZEN.
'The Park'	Made of our best quality longcloth with same quality pique fronts and cuffs as used for the "Club" shirts.	Rs. 42-8 PER DOZEN.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,

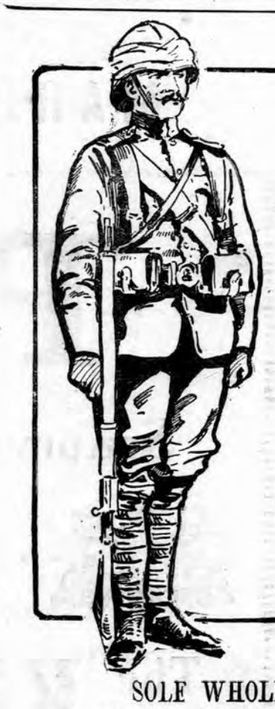
HORNBY ROAD AND NAPIER ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.



BOTH KEEPING UP THEIR 'GREAT REPUTATION'

SOLE WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE EAST:

STANLEY OAKES & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

Procurable Locally from the undernoted Firms:—J. NEUBERG, PHILLIPS & Co., LTD., KEMP & Co. LTD., DINSHAW MERWAN, IRANI HORMUZ SHERIAR HORMUSJEE ADERJEE, AMEERCHAND PURBUDASS, &c., &c.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

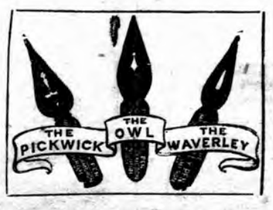
Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers,

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Obtainable from BENSON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor—
MARTIN'S Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON EN

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE, Esq. Price Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Times Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS: LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, White Hart Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.